BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,517 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES,

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1885.
—ASSAM	3038	500	S. F. Cole	31th Oct.
L. PESHAWUR	3500	600	L. H. Moule	6th Nov.
M. ROMS	3 42	100	G. F. Cates	13th ,,
L. CLYDE	412	800	E. M. Edmond	20th ,,
—MALLOR	4758	500	P. Harris	27th ,,
L. HYDASPES	1964	5 0	G. Scrivener	4th Dec.
M. PARRAMATTA	47 8	900	W. D. Anderson	11th ,,
L. ANGUNA	3129	60	R. G. Murray	18th ,,
—NIZAM	3746	500	W. J. Webber	25th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
MALWA	2959	300	G. W. Atkinson	30th Oct.
MIRZAPORE	3857	600	R. Harvey	13th Nov.
CAFFRAY	2 85	500	J. P. Russell	27th ,,
NEPAUL	3309	600	T. J. Alderton	11th Dec.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 14, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 650. Second Class, Rs. 370.
Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.
Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed. Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons. H.P.	
MANILA	5,000 850	1st Nov. 1885
CHINA	5,000 850	1st Dec. 1885.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,00 850	1st Jan. 1886.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *Via* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons. H. P.	To sail 1885
ORION	S. Mersa	3,500 550	2nd Nov.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500 550	2nd Dec. 1886.
AMPHITRITE	C. Lazzarich	4,500 600	2nd Jan.

A surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1885.
AMPHITRITE	C. Lazzarich	4,500 600	29th Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Steam Ship House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, September 29, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged ;—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	About 1885.
*CLAN MACDONALD	2,630	Wm. Miller	13th Nov.
,, MUNROE	2,290	R. H. Betteley	23rd ,,
,, CAMERON	2,450	F. Ereaut	3rd Dec.
,, BUCHANAN	2,9 0	H. T. Meypee	13th ,,
,, GRAHAM	2,950	C. Alexanderson	23rd ,,
,, MACKENZIE	2,950	Wm. Elliott	4th Jan. 1886

* These steamers do not carry passengers.
Passage Money, Rs. 450.
Special terms for Families and Parties.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th October, 1885.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE following Sailings have been arranged :—

	Capt.	Tons H.P.	On or about
S.S. MELTON HALL	Barnes	4,100 600	7th Nov. 1885
S.S. RYDAL HALL	Buck	2,700 400	25th ,, ,,

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th Oct. 1885

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY 13th October, at 11 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd November, at 11 a.m., (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th November, at 5 p.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th October, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th October, 1885. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

THE S.S. "TEELIN HEAD" from London, has arrived and is discharging in H shed P. Dock. CONSIGNEES are hereby informed to TAKE DELIVERY of their cargo at once. All claims for shortage, breakage, &c., must be sent in before departure of the steamer, otherwise under no circumstances they will be admitted.

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents s. s. "Teelin Head."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VETERINARY MEDICINES, &c.

	Rs. a.
TREACHER'S ALTERATIVE Condition Powders per bottle	1 12
Condition Cough, Fever, Cordial, Diuretic, Physic, and other Balls made to order.	
TREACHER'S MANGE OINTMENT per bottle	1 0

Clarke's Hoplemuroma.
Clarke's Neurasthenippon skelesterizo.
Cupiss's Constitution Horse Balls.
Elliman's Embrocation for Cattle.
Geneau's Liniment for Horses.
James's Blistering Ointment.
Leeming's Essence for Lameness.
Steven's Iodine Ointment.
Taylor's Condition Balls.
Naldire's Dog Soap.
Worm Powders.
Blaine's Distemper Powders.
Calvert's Carbolic Dog Soap.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MEDICINE CHESTS,

OF the best London Manufacture and most approved Patterns, especially made to meet the requirements of the climate. The Chests are *filled* with the best and most appropriate medicines, in conformity with the experience of the best medical authorities. Each Chest is accompanied by a Manual, compiled by a Physician of high standing, containing full information respecting the administration of the various remedies.

SOLID LEATHER CHESTS.

			Cash Prices. Rs. a.
No. 1	containing 7	White Stopped Bottles, &c.	9½ by 5½ by 2½ inches. 27 0
,, 2	,, 9		10½ by 6½ by 2½ ,, ,, 32 0
,, 3	,, 10		7½ by 5½ by 4½ ,, ,, 44 0
,, 4	,, 15		10½ by 6 by 4½ ,, ,, 52 0
,, 5	,, 19		12 by 7 by 5½ ,, ,, 66 0

MAHOGANY CHESTS.

			Rs. a.
No. 6	containing 16	White Stopped Bottles, &c.	8½ by 7½ by 6½ inches. 55 0
,, 7	,, 20		9½ by 8½ by 6½ ,, ,, 72 0
,, 8	,, 20		9½ by 9 by 6½ ,, ,, 80 0
,, 9	,, 26		12½ by 8½ by 6½ ,, ,, 90 0
,, 10	,, 14		9½ by 6½ by 5½ ,, ,, 52 0
,, 11	,, 19		12½ by 8 by 5½ ,, ,, 75 0
,, 12	,, 21		12 by 8 by 6½ ,, ,, 76 0
,, 13	,, 23		9 by 7½ by 11 ,, ,, 90 0
,, 14	,, 27		14½ by 12½ by 8 ,, ,, 120 0

POLISHED OAK, AND DEAL GRAINED-OAK CHESTS.

			Rs. a.
No. 15	containing 64	Green Stopped Bottles, &c.	16½ by 12½ by 10½ inches. 100 0
,, 16	,, 34		18½ by 10 by 11 ,, ,, 90 0
,, 17	,, 26		12½ by 8 by 9½ ,, ,, 70 0
,, 18	,, 21		13 by 10 by 9 ,, ,, 65 0
,, 19	,, 9		12½ by 9½ by 7 ,, ,, 60 0

TREACHER & CO.'S SMALL FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST FOR INDIA.

A POLISHED MAHOGANY CASE, WITH SLOPING LID,

VERY PORTABLE AND CONVENIENT.

Contents.—Fifteen glass bottles with stoppers, two 8-oz., four 2-oz., nine 1-oz., minim measure, scales and weights in japanned tin box, and palette knife.

Fitted complete with medicines, as recommended by Dr. Moore in his "Manual of Family Medicine for India." Price complete, Rs. 20-0.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER.

HIGHEST AWARDS at the Philadelphia, Paris, Sydney, and Melbourne Exhibitions.

Patronised by the United States and Colonial Authorities, and selected after open competition by the Secretary of State for India for use in some important departments in India.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
6, Parsee Bazaar-street.

TO BE LET, on the very top of Chinchpoogly Hill, an upperstoreyed BUNGALOW, known as "The Cliff" or Kirkham's House, commanding a most charming panoramic view all round Bombay, it consists of a drawing, a dining, and four bed, dress, and bathrooms, and verandah on two sides. Rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

FRESH STOCK.

GLOUCESTER CHEESE.
Per single pound as. 13 ; per 10 pounds as. 12 per pound.
EDAM "DUTCH" CHEESES.
About 4 lbs. weight, each Rs. 2-12.
STILTON CHEESE.
In jars, per jar Rs. 5.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

	s. d.
Rate for telegraphic remittances whereby payments are made at once in England	1 6 1-8 pr. Re.
Cost of Telegram when Registered, Rs. 3-8.	
Ditto for demand drafts	1 6 5-32 ,,
Ditto for 3 months' sight drafts	1 6 9-32 ,,
Ditto for 6 months' sight drafts	1 6 15-32 ,,
Sovereigns, Rs. 15-2 each	

Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Issue are received by us in Bombay at par. Pay and other Allowances and Moneys generally drawn, remitted, and paid in India or England without charge for commission.

Further particulars on application.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
Anglo-Indian and General Agency,
Bombay, 28, Apollo St. ; and London, 27, Leadenhall St.
Bombay, 28th October, 1885.

TREACHER AND CO. LIMITED

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. THE SQUARES.
CURVES, SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

THEODOLITES.
LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
CLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF-HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

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TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor and Newton the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans, and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

AGENTS FOR
SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S PAPERS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

FRESH ARRIVALS! FRESH ARRIVALS!!

	Rs. as. ps.		Rs. as. ps.
Christmas Cards	from 0 0 3 each.	Fans in variety	from 0 12 0 each
Photo Frames	,, 0 2 0 ,,	Leather Hand Bags	,, 1 4 0 ,,
Plush Thimble Case	,, 0 6 0 ,,	Work Boxes	,, 2 4 0 ,,
Plush Scent Bottles	,, 0 14 0 ,,	Ladies Patent Work Holder ...	,, 1 8 0 ,,
Plush Inkstands	,, 0 7 0 ,,	Dolls in great Variety	,, 0 6 0 ,,
Plush Hand Bags with Nickel Plate	,, 2 4 0 ,,	Rubber Toys	,, 0 4 0 ,,
Plush Companions, all fitted ...	,, 1 12 0 ,,	Bellow Toys	,, 0 1 0 ,,
		Albums	,, 0 14 0 ,,

BESIDES THE ABOVE A THOUSAND OTHER NOVELTIES TO SELECT FROM.

SHROFF BROTHERS,
NO. 52, CARNAC ROAD, BOMBAY.
CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR USEFUL AND FANCY GOODS.

FOR THE COLD "1885-6" "NEW GOODS" SEASON.

In every DEPARTMENT of OUR ESTABLISHMENT we are prepared with a SPLENDID CHOICE of the LATEST SPECIALITIES.

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

HOAR & CO., OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

"THE PIANOS FOR INDIA."

The experience of nearly thirty years proves that

S. ROSE AND CO.'S
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO

is, par excellence, the best suited for the climate of India.

WE GUARANTEE EACH PIANO. { "This piano was awarded a first-class certificate and medal of the Calcutta Exhibition." } WE GUARANTEE EACH PIANO.

S. ROSE & Co., have supplied many hundreds of their noted Sympathetic Grand Square Pianofortes to residents in all parts of India. No one instance has occurred of Sympathetic" having given way ; of course the action and mechanism will wear ; but S. ROSE & Co. have seen "Sympathetics" which, after twenty years' use, have, after the entire action has been newed, been as rich and beautiful in tone as when quite new.

All parts of the instrument have been studiously cared for in the manufacture ; the external case being of solid mahogany, with ornamental fret work at the openings. In regard to tone and touch it is a first-rate instrument.

The term "Sympathetic" was first used to designate the character of tone. The term has been made use of by others without scruple, and many purchasers have paid for "Sympathetics" of a most doubtful quality, and which are not entitled to the name ; but are merely inferior imitations.

Cash price, in solid Mahogany Case ... ... Rs 850
,, ,, in solid Ebonized ,, ... ,, 900

S. ROSE & Co., have adopted the "One-Year Purchase-System" for the sale of their sympathetic Grand Square Pianofortes ; —full particulars on application.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY

DUNNETT & CO.,
CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS.

WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Heavy) Rs. 22-8 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Medium) Rs. Per Pair.
WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Light) Rs. 18 Per Pair
WATERPROOF COMPOSITION for the above

Regulation Boots of every description made to order.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Lace and Buttoned Boots and Shoes for walking, etc. Patent-Leather Dress-Boots, Pumps, Lawn-Tennis Shoes, etc., etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

BOMBAY.

NOVELTIES.

THE PAPER-WEIGHT TIMEPIECE.

THIS very portable TIMEPIECE is so constructed that it can be used as a Paper-weight, is a most useful and handsome appendage to an Office-table or Library. It goes in any position with unvarying regularity and is enclosed in a neat morocco case. The winding is acted upon by a permanently fixed key. Self registers dates. Supplied in a neat morocco case complete.

Rs. 35.

THE ROULETTE WATCH.

This Watch is encased in strong Nickel Silver and, besides being an accurate Time-keeper, has on the reverse a Roulette Dial which can be acted upon by a spring. Keyless. Complete in case with 2 years' guarantee.

Rs. 30.

THE RACE-GAME WATCH.

This Watch is encased in strong Nickel Silver and, besides being an accurate Time-keeper, has on the reverse a Dial with the "Horse-Race Game", which can be acted on by a visible spring. Keyless. Complete in case with 2 years' guarantee.

Rs. 3 .

THE "POPULAR" WATCH

In strong Nickel Case, Keyless, Sunk Winding Button, has the same appearance as one of our "Original Keyless Lever Campaign Watches."

Rs. 15.

NOTE.—Repairs of Watches, Clocks, Spectacles, Jewellery, &c., &c., most efficiently executed by trained workmen.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
MANUFACTURING GOLD & SILVER SMITHS,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER,
BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA CLUBS SUPPLIED.

ATHLETICS, BADMINTON, BICYCLING, BOATING, BOXING, CAMPING OUT, CRICKET, CROQUET, DUMBBELLS, FIVES, FENCING, FOOTBALL, GOLF, GYMNASTICS, HOCKEY, INDIAN CLUBS, JUMPING, LACROSSE, LAWN, BOWLS, LAWN-TENNIS, POLO, QUOITS, RACKETS, RINKING, RUNNING, SWIMMING, SINGLE STICK, WALKING.

UNIFORMS, COMPLETE BADGES TO ANY DESIGN IN GOLD, SILVER, PLATED METAL, SILK, WORSTED, &c., &c.

STRIPED FLANNELS, RIBBONS AND SASHES MADE IN EVERY AND ANY COLOR DESIRED.

BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, PERAMBULATORS, BATH CHAIRS, INVALID CHAIRS, TENTS, LUNCHEON BASKETS, LATHES, FRET SAWS, MAGIC LANTERNS, PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

It is impossible to give prices and details of all the above appliances and apparatus, but if the order is left to Goy to do his best. Indian resident's may depend that they will get the most suitable for their purpose at lowest prices. Packing cases are charged cost price, and freight studied to save expense. Orders executed on remittances, or references.

GOY OF LEADENHALL ST., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1817—BANKERS, BANK OF ENGLAND.

TESTIMONIAL AS TO GOY'S PURCHASE HIRE SYSTEM. M — R — d, MADRAS, 7th January, 1885.

Dear Sir,—I cannot tell you how pleased I am with the handsome Bicycle you have sent me, it arrived safely on Monday, 5th inst., by the s. s. Rollo. Please accept my best thanks for all the trouble you have taken in having it built for me. I tried it the first evening it arrived—and could have gone out for some miles enjoying the ride.—It has everything I want, and beautifully finished. I shall do my best in trying to get you some orders from my friends out here. My instalments will follow monthly, and you will occasionally hear how the machine is getting on. Thanking you again, and wishing you all the good wishes of the season. I remain, yours faithfully, C. H. H.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

CHOLERA PILLS
CERTIFICATES.

LAHORE, 24th April 1882.

MY DEAR MR. COTTER,—As I requested that I should give my testimony as to the efficacy of your Cholera Pills ; from my experience of them I am glad to be able to state that in the instance of their having been administered to my youngest child, whom he was bad with diarrhœa and vomiting, last year, at the time when cholera was prevalent in Lahore, they, in conjunction with the treatment observed with them, were under the blessing of Providence the means of bringing my child round.

Yours sincerely,
W. J. TAYLOR.

LAHORE, 1st September 1881.

Certified that I had an attack of cholera at Lahore during the epidemic of 1881 in the month of August, and, when in an advanced stage of the disease, I was personally attended upon by Mr. H. Cotter, to whom I am sincerely indebted for my recovery wrought by the aid of his invaluable pills.

S. E. CHILLINGWORTH,
Govt. Tele. Dept

UMBALLA, 9th September 1884.

I certify that I gave Mr. Cotter's Pills for cholera to five servants in my employ in September 1881. The whole of them recovered. I also gave some to Mr. Bartlett for one of his servants which cured him.

(Sd.) G. ENNIS,
Color Sergeant.

AGENTS { JAMSETJI'S SONS, Sialkote, Lahore, Mian Mir, Jullundur
MANAGER, Railway Refreshment Rooms, Umballa.
EDULJI & Co., Lucknow.
J. SHAPOORJI & Co., Allahabad.
DINSHAW & Co., Meerut.
JEHANGIR KARANEE, Bookseller, Fort, Parsee Bazar, [illegible]
BYRAMJI BEZONJI & Co., No. 1, Sassoon Building, oppo[illegible]

Sole Proprietor, N. EDULJI BANKWALLA, Lahore. [illegible]

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., Ld.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest descriptions Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
Works and Offices—Mazagon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

IN AID OF THE
ZOROASTRIANS GIRLS SCHOOL.
THURSDAY, 29TH OCTOBER, 1885.
THE PARSI VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY

Beg to announce to the Public of Bombay that the whole proceeds of THURSDAY night's performance will be given to the Committee of the above Fund, the proprietors bearing all the expenses : they hope that the general public will not fail to accord their valued support for this worthy purpose.

When will be produced
The highly interesting Opera with effective Scenery,
ENTITLED
ZOOLUMAI AZLUM,
To be followed by
AN AMUSING FARCE.

Box to hold four, Rs. 10; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 2.
Other classes as usual.
Seats secured at the Box Office of the Theatre.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 6th and 7th proximo, on account of the DEVALI Holidays.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 27th October, 1885.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

IN accordance with rule 6 of the W. I. T. Club rules, the Head Quarters of the W. I. T. Club will be established at Bombay on 1st November, 1885. Office Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

A. C. GAYE,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 27th October, 1885.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADJOURNED MEETINGS will be held here on THURSDAY, 29th instant, at 3 p.m. 3-15 p.m., and 3-30 p.m., respectively.

H. WYNFORD HARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation ; & Secy, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 28th October, 1885.

TO BE LET, from 1st November next, TOP FLOOR of a HOUSE in Hornby-row for a residence, Fort, nearly Opposite to the General Post Office. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.

THE following gentleman has been nominated for election by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace at the meeting to be held on the 4th November, 1885 to serve as member of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

Person nominated.	Nominated by	Seconded by
Surgn. Maj. James Arnott, M.D.	Brde. Surg. Henry Cook, M.D.	Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengalee, C. I. E.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT.
Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's office Bombay, 28th Oct. 1885.

ONLY ONE.

A SMALL SIZE GOLD HALF HUNTING LADY'S WATCH, engine turned case, white enamedial plate, BEST DETACHED LEVER ESCAPEMENT let in frame, seconds jewelled in eight holes, COMPENSATION BALANCE and maintaining power to go while winding. Name JAS McCABE, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, No. 07277. Price 40 Guineas with certificate and Invoice.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PatacaBazaar-street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BELLARY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bellary Spinning & Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the office of Messrs. A. Sabapathy Moodeliar and Co., the Secretaries and Treasurers, in Bellary, on TUESDAY, the 10th proximo, at 5-30 p.m., to confirm the following resolution which has been duly passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 23rd instant by a majority of 229 against 34, which is more than ⅔ of the Votes as required by the Indian Company's Act No. VI of 1882.

"That the Directors be, and they are hereby authorized "to raise all such sums of money as they may from time to "time require for the purpose of the Company on the mort-"gage of the Company's Moveable and Immoveable pro-"perty upon such terms as to the duration of the loans, "the interest thereon and otherwise as the Directors may "from time to time at their discretion think fit."

By order of the Board,
A SABAPATHY MOODELIAR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bellary, 24th October, 1885.

NOTICE No. 4328.
WOODEN PADDLE STEAMER.
FOR SALE.

TENDERS for the PURCHASE of H. M. I. M. Steamer "MAY FREERE," will be received by the director of the Indian Marine at Bombay, up to noon of TUESDAY, the 1st December, 1885.

2. The vessel will be sold with engines, boilers, masts, sails, awnings, and spars, anchor, cables, boats and such other stores as may be on board, as she now lies in Bombay Harbour.

3. Each tender before being opened must be accompanied by a treasury receipt for a sum equal to 25 per cent. of the amount offered, and the balance must be paid within 48 hours of acceptance of the tender and before delivery is taken. The tenders will be submitted to the Government of India for orders.

4. The vessel will be at the risk and charge of the purchaser from the date the acceptance of the tender by Government is communicated to him.

5. The following description of the vessel is believed to be correct, but any errors or misdescription shall not annul the sale nor shall any compensation be allowed on that account :—

Tonnage gross register	215
Tonnage net register	180
Built	in the year 1864
Where built	at Bombay
Extreme length (length between perpendiculars 168 feet.)	184 feet
Extreme breadth	19'-8"
(Breadth over paddle boxes 35 feet 6 inches.)	
Draught of water when deep. { Forward 8'-3" / Aft 8'-3"	
Engines	Oscillating
Boilers	Two coal tubular
Horse Power.. { Nominal / Indicated	100 / 300
Speed full	10 Knots
Coal that can be stowed in Bunkers	40 tons
Coal that can be stowed elsewhere	25 tons

6. The vessel will be open for inspection on applying for an order to the Director of Indian Marine on and after the 9th of November, 1885.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.

I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 27th October, 1885.

THE "PERFECT" FOUNTAIN PEN

WILL give universal satisfaction to all who use it. Simple in construction ; certain in action ; suits all kinds of clear ink.

ANY NIB ENGTH MAY BE
cure and not get out
USE NO OTHER.
ller, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 6.
ND Co., Ltd.,
OONA.
E
AYERS.

Rs. as.

Cloth Box, Gilt, four Leather Markers, Gilt, 4 packs "Second Moguls" and "Pocket Guide," by Cavendish	6 8
French Morocco Box, Gilt, Lock, Four Leather Markers, Gilt, 4 packs "Best Harrys" and "Pocket Guide" by Cavendish	9 8
Morocco Box, extra gilt, Lock, 4 Leather Markers, Gilt, 4 packs, "Great Moguls" and "Pocket Guide" by Cavendish	20 0
FOR TWO PLAYERS.	
Cardboard Box, 2 sets of Rulers, 2 packs Third Harrys, 2 Gilt Leather Markers and "Pocket Guide" by Cavendish	2 8
French Morocco Box. Tuck, 2 sets of Rules, 2 packs Third Harrys, 2 Gilt Leather Markers	4 8
French Morocco Box, Lock, 2 packs "Great Moguls", 2 Gilt Leather Markers, 2 sets of Rules and "Pocket Guide," by Cavendish	6 8
Oak Box, 4 packs cards "2 Gilt Leather Markers," and set of Rules	2 8
Polished Pine Box	2 0
Sandalwood Box, beautifully carved, Ivory Markers on Box, 2 packs, "Palace Harrys" and "Pocket Guide" by Cavendish	25 0

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE BHOWNUGGUR COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the Bhownugger Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7 Hummum-street, Bombay, on SATURDAY next, the 31st instant, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, to take a poll on the following amendment proposed :—

"That Messrs. C. H. H. Forbes and Luchmidass Khimjee be appointed liquidators of the Company and that their remuneration be five per cent. commission on the amount of assets distributed to the Shareholders."

By Order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & CO.,
Secretaries.

7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 27th October, 1885.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free ; and Rs. 17. Including postage, for the United Kingdom.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES have extra large tables, improved roller stands, and the largest number of attachments. For cash or on hire with option of purchase. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK. —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier, to H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga. Dawks ready laid for Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Satara, on moderate terms. Address Main-street, Poona.

FRESH GOODS.—WHITE and PAINTED FANS, also BRIDAL FANS, and SATIN LINED WORK BASKETS, very pretty. Inspection invited.—HARTON and Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

CHRISTMAS GOODS coming by every mail. Up-country orders for Christmas Trees carefully and cheaply executed. Thousand things to select from.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

REQUEST to Mofussil Residents. Please inquire prices for all articles we have and see what percentage you save on them. Only one visit will amply satisfy any one.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

OUR new Majolica MOSSWARE is acknowledged by hundreds to be the best and cheapest Table Ornaments, yet offered to the Indian Public. Vases from Re. 1.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

LADIES' Patent Work Holder, so neat and Handy, acknowledged to be most useful article for every Family. Prices Re. 1-8 only Pocket Button Hook, as. 4.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

GLASSWARE.—Wine Glasses, doz. as. 15 ; Soda Glasses, doz. Rs. 2-4 ; Children's Glasses, doz. as. 12 ; Sugar Pot, each as. 12; Butter Pot, as. 12; Glass Jug, as. 1.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

PHOTO FRAMES in great variety from as. 2 each, Fans from as. 12, Feathers from Re. 1-4, Flowers from as. 2, Fancy Goods. Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

CRICKET SETS for Children complete from Re. 1-12. Tennis Balls from annas 4. Rubber Balls from annas 2. Cricket Balls from annas 6.—Toys very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TOM SAYER'S GRAND BOHEMIAN BAND at TEMPLE BAR TO-NIGHT, 9 to 11. Admission to Gallery, Re. 1.

MATHERAN, The DELL BUNGALOW TO LET, from Nov. 12th to March 20th for Rs. 100. Apply to M. Macmillan, Matheran.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. Justice Pinhey's valuable household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., at Anstey Lodge, Cumballa Hill, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

SAILOR HATS at Re. 1, Curtain Net at Re. 1-8, Teapoy Covers at Re. 1-8, Homepun at 12 as., Zephyr at 6 as. To be had at the CASH BAZAAR, Ld.

TO-DAY'S ICES.—Pistachio, Vanilla, Pineapple and Rose, Wines and Spirits of the best quality, at VIENNA ICE-CREAM SALOON, Church-gate-street.

PRUCK'S FANCY BAZAAR, Esplanade Cross-rod.—Dolls, Crockeryware, Inkstands, Rubber Balls, China figures, and all sorts of fancy goods, cheapest prices.

BAY ARAB HORSE FOR SALE, 14 hands, 1 inch in height, quiet, handsome, and well bred, 4 years old, broken to saddle and harness, has carried a lady, and is believed to be perfectly sound. Apply to Mr. A. K. OLIVER, The Ridge, Malabar Hill.

WEDDING BON BONS, Wedding Cakes, Wedding Wreaths, Wedding Bouquets, for Brides and Bridesmaids.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

ST. PAULI LAGER BEER—Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts, Rs. 28 per case of 8 dozen pints. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CEYLON TEA.—Rangalla Estate. Sample Tins of 6lbs. can be obtained from the Wholesale Agents, PHIPSON & Co., Bombay. Rs. 7-8 per tin.

MADAME TAURINES, PHOTOGRAPHER, 67, Medows-street, will RETURN to Bombay on the 1st November.

REDUCED PRICES.—Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, Mrs. COULSON, Milliner and Dressmaker, Carnac-road, near Crawford Market.

NOTICE.—A fresh Consignment of Ladies Silk WATERPROOF CLOAK, fashionable shapes just received—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

A MARVEL of cheapness and beauty, combined with accurate time, 18ct. keyless lady's WATCH Rs. 50 only.—KANNY & CO., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

GREENLEE'S "LORNE" and "CONNAUGHT" WHISKIES for sale. Balance of consignment, Rs. 19 per case.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 sails, awnings, and spars, anchor, cables, boats and such other stores as may be on board, as she now lies in Bombay Harbour.

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(Breadth over paddle boxes 35 feet 6 inches.)	
Draught of water when deep. { Forward 8'-3" / Aft 8'-3"	
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NOTICES.

THE ROYAL FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

OFFERS are invited of a suitable PLOT of Land in Bombay for the Company's Mill.

Apply stating situation, area, and terms to
October 1885.

G. W. READ and Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, Apollo-street, 15th Oct., 1885.

HUDJUFF WORKS, ADEN.

STEAMERS REPAIRS promptly executed under the superintendence of skilled European Engineers.

A Stock of Engineers necessaries kept on hand.
Apply to

LUKE, THOMAS & Co., Limited,
Steamer Point.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

A MEETING of the GUARANTORS of the BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th November, 1885, at 4-30 p.m., to consider the desirableness under existing circumstances of requesting Government to grant a guarantee and also to deal with a memorial addressed by several Guarantors to the Executive Committee on the subject of the Exhibition.

F. FORBES ADAM,
President of Guarantors.

Bombay, October 27, 1885.

THE ALBERT GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 (thirty) per share, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, for the year ending 30th June, 1885, has been declared and made payable on and after the 20th October, 1885, at the offices of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., Broach or Bombay.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 19th October, 1885.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
11, ESPLANADE-ROAD.
STUDIO OPEN DAILY.
FROM 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

FRESH STOCK.
BEST KENT
HOPS.
Per 1 lb. tin Rs. 2.
Directions, for use in making yeast for bread, on each tin.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN 'XMAS CARDS.
II. SERIES.

JUST PUBLISHED in 3 different designs, each Card with an INDIAN VIEW and INDIAN BIRD and FLOWER. Prices : I. Series, 6 Cards, Rs. 3-8-0 ; 12 Cards, Rs. 6. II. Series, 6 Cards, Rs. 5 ; 12 Cards Rs. 9.

Published only by the Basel Mission Book Depository, Mangalore, Madras Presidency.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN COPAL VARNISH COMPANY,
JAPAN MAKERS, OIL BOILERS & BURNERS.
Manufacturers of
COPAL VARNISHES FOR COACHES AND RAILWAY CARRIAGES,
VARNISHES FOR IRON AND TIN AND ALL INDOOR AND OUTDOOR WORK.
SPECIAL DIE STAMPERS, AND CRYSTAL PAPER VARNISHES,
PURE BOILED LINSEED OIL & TURPENTINE.
Managing maker—C. J. NICHOLLS.
Arcot (Madras).

THE VICTORIA COTTON GIN & PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Registered Office in Broach, on SATURDAY, the 31st October, 1885, at 4-30 p.m., Madras Time, for the transaction of the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Audited Accounts made up to 30th June, 1885.
2nd To declare a Dividend.
3rd To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
4th To appoint an Auditor.

By order of the Directors,
CREAVES, COTTON & Co,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 17th October, 1885.

N.B.—Notice is also hereby given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th to 31st October, 1885, both days inclusive.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above COMPANY will be held on THURSDAY, the 29th October, 1885, at 3-30 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum-street, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Annual Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet made up to 30th June, 1885.

2ND.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3RD.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th October, 1885.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd to 29th October, 1885, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled. "The Trustees and Mortgagee's Powers Act 1866," notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of HORMUSJEE FRAMJEE WARDEN, late of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, who died at Bombay on or about the 26th day of July, A.D. 1885, and Probate of whose will was granted on the 14th day of September, 1885, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to JOAKHOBAI, the wife of BOMANJEE COWASJEE TUBACK, SORABJEE DOSABHOY FRAMROZE, and PESTONJEE EDULJEE MISTREE, the executors named in the will of the said Testator, are required to send into the said Executors addressed to the undersigned at his office at Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said testator on or before the thirtieth of November, 1885. At the expiration of such time the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said testator amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased are having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said executors.—Dated this 14th day of October, 1885.

JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA
Solicitor, for the Executors,
No. 2, Bell-lane, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE MODY and MANECKJEE HORMUSJEE MODY have contracted to SELL the undermentioned new property. All and every persons and person having any claim in and to the said property or any part or parts thereof by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make known the same to me at my office, No. 27, Meadow-street, Fort, in writing, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 392½ square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's old No. 618, new No. 5,769, old survey No. 1,124, and new survey No. 9,306, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Commissioner of Municipal Taxes under No. 110, situate in Mody-street within the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort, and fronting the Mody-street aforesaid, on the west side thereof and bounded on or towards the north by the house of Manecksee Sorabjee Vachaghandy and others, on towards the east by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the south by the stable, shop and premises of Hormusjee Pestonjee Mody, deceased, hereinafter secondly described, and on or towards the west by the Mody-street, aforesaid.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 248 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 709 and new No. 5,913, old survey No. 1,125 and new survey No. 2-9306, with the messuages, tenements or a stable and a shop standing thereon, assessed by the Commissioner of Municipal Taxes under No. 111, situate in Mody-street, within the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort, and fronting the Mody-street aforesaid on the west side thereof, and bounded on or towards the north by the house of Hormusjee Pestonjee Mody, deceased, hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the east by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the south by the house of Cursetjee Sorabjee Vachaghandy, and on or towards the west by the Mody-street aforesaid ; and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Bapoojee Hormusjee Mody and Manecksee Hormusjee Mody.—Dated this 21st day of October, 1885.

PESTONJEE KAVASJEE,
Purchaser's Attorney.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED,)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£22 ,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

WILLIAM PIPER'S CHOICE BRANDIES.
Five Stars Brandy at Rs. 42 per doz.
Three Stars „ „ 28 „

MITCHELL'S PRIZE WHISKY.
Mitchell's Old Irish Whisky at.....Rs. 18 per doz.
Mitchell's Heather Dew Whisky at „ 18 „

*** The judges of the New Orleans Exposition evidently know good Whisky when they taste it. The first prize was awarded to Mitchell's Irish Whisky ; the second to Mitchell's Scotch Whisky. There is nothing like them in the market.—*New York Sunday Democrat*, 28th June, 1885.

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In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. It is offered as a superior remedy, but produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

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SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine ; in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic ; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferer for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcule which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, corrects the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d. ; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
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With coloured and other Illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
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1882.....£944,100

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Meeting of Railway and Government Servants, Fitzgerald Hotel, Byculla.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Atrato (s), from Cardiff; Bhowmuttee (s), Bhownugur; Home (s), London; and Nowabsee (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—H. M. S. Crocodile, for England; M. bile (s) and Assyria (s), Bussrah; and Columbian (s), Aden, Jeddah, and Hoodeyda.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Teelin Head entered the dock on Tuesday, and the s.s. Atrato entered yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong per extra s.s. Amphitrite will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 2 p. m.

REPORTED THEFT.—Doolup Dulla, a ghorawallia, at Grant-road, has reported to the police the theft from his box of gold and silver ornaments, currency notes, and cash to the value of Rs. 304, during his absence on Tuesday.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Yesterday afternoon Shaban Ally Habib, a servant on board the steamship Malacca, lying in this harbour, had his right hand crushed in the cog-wheel of a steam winch. He was at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where his hand was amputated.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Nuckee, woman, aged twenty years. Deceased on Tuesday, whilst crossing Musjid-bunder-road, was knocked down and run over by a carriage driven by one Kessewjee Dhewcurrum. She was removed to hospital, where she became unconscious, and died yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the House of Correction, on the body of Rama Suntoo. Deceased was a prisoner in the jail undergoing a term of three years' rigorous imprisonment. On Tuesday, while engaged in digging the ground in the jail compound, he suddenly fell back in a faint, gasped, and died almost immediately. The medical evidence went to show that the cause of death was heart-disease, and a verdict to that effect was recorded.

DEATH UNDER SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCES.—An inquest was opened yesterday by the coroner, Dr. Blaney, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Narayen Luximon, aged 9 years. Deceased was a student in a Marathi private school at Grant-road, of which Narayen Bhamanjee Gondolokar was the master. On the 14th inst. the boy having refused to say his lessons, the school-master struck him two or three times on his back with a cane. The following morning the lad complained of slight pains in his jaws, and of difficulty in opening his mouth. Since then he had slight spasms which increased daily, till at length they became so severe that his father removed him to hospital, where he died on Tuesday. The inquest stands adjourned.

THE WYNAAD GOLD-MINING COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at 17, Tamarind-lane, for the purpose of enabling the liquidator, Mr. C. B. Forbes, to lay before the meeting an account showing his acts and dealings, and the manner in which the winding up of the company has been conducted up to the present time. Mr. C. B. Forbes was called to the chair. The chairman laid before the meeting his accounts made up to 30th September last, remarking that the balance available, as far as could be seen, would be about sufficient to pay from seven to eight annas per share. There were a few calls to be paid in, and until they were paid he was unable to make a final distribution. It was proposed by Mr. Burjorjee Hormusjee Madeney, seconded by Mr. Bagoo, R. Taung, and resolved unanimously, that this meeting do hereby approve of the accounts of the liquidator for the period ended 30th September, 1885, and of the manner in which the liquidation has been conducted. The proceedings then terminated.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT RECEPTION FUND.

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	3,112
J. King, C. S.	25
R. L. Stewart	5
James Moore	5
H. B. Thurburn	5
Capt. H. A. Street, R.N.	5
Robt. Johnson	5
Robt. Mackintosh	5
R. Weir	5
E. W. Campbell	5
L. A. Wallace	5
W. R. Macdonell	5
R. H. Macaulay	5
R. Bambaet	5
G. K. B.	5
J. Gurney Fox	5
C. K. M. Walter	10
Dr. A.N. Hojel	30
Brig. Gen. Heathcock	25
C. T. Burke	5
W. Wilkinson	5
W. Merrett	5
Ardeshir Pestonjee Setna	5
F. Fischer	5
W. Knaust	10
Dhanjeebhoy M. Jeejeebhoy	5
Dr. R. Manser	5
S. Wagner	3
J. Hill	3
Cowasji Cokerji	3
John Griffiths	10
Tyramjds	5
Nusserwanjee M. Petit	25
Jairam Naronji	20
Morarji Gokuldas and Co.	25
Dr. Ardesheer P. Cama	10
R.V. Jugonath Sunkersett	10
Dhanjishaw M. Karaka	5
A. L. Clark	3
Gokuldas Jugmohandas	15
Bombay Municipality	3,000
Col. A. Phelps' second subscription	15
Guneshdas Kisanji and other Marwady Shroff	110
Nawjee Hotel, Poona, thro' D. D. Booty	32-8
B. H. Allbless	5
P. D Allbless	5
K. F. Allbless	5
H. D. Allbless	5
F. H. Allbless	5
F. F. Allbless	5
M. M. Bhownagree	5
Total...	6,650-8

* Subscribers are requested to send in their subscriptions to the National Bank of India.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

AT a meeting of the Working Committee of the European General Hospital Endowment Fund held on Tuesday, it was reported by the honorary secretary that the invested funds remain as before, namely Rs. 98,500 invested in four per cent. Government paper and yielding an annual income of Rs. 3,940. He also informed the committee that Major Bisset, the agent of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, had promised a monthly subscription of Rs. 25 to the revenue of the fund on behalf of the railway, whose employés he knew were very glad to avail themselves of the skilled advice obtainable at the hospital. It was resolved to accept the offer of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, to place on very liberal terms an instrument in the hospital for the ensuing year, and to test its usefulness before asking Government to provide one permanently. The hospital will, therefore, very shortly be placed in communication with the existing telephonic system in this city, and will no doubt prove of great service to Europeans meeting with accidents, &c. The Fund continues its grant of Rs. 200 monthly to the sisters who so successfully undertake the nursing at the hospital.

Appended is a statement of account for the six months ending 30th June, 1885:—

Bank Balance 1st January, 1885 ...Rs. 2,912 10 10

Less due for Hospital expenses

	Rs.		
	53	11	5
„ Kemp & Co., Hon. Secs ...	104	13	0
„ Fer Peons „	68	0	0
Wages	226	8	8
			2,686 2 5
Interest received on Govt. Paper for six months	1,970	0	0
B. B. & C. I. Ry. subscription for six months at Rs. 25 per month	150	0	0
			2,120 0 0
Amount available for expenditure			4,806 2 5
Amount of expenditure authorized by Committee			1,197 6 1
Leaving balance in hand			3,308 12 4

ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	LIABILITIES.	Rs. a. p.
Balance in cash at Bank of Bombay	3,565 9 10	Due Kemp & Co..	104 13 0
		Due Hospital	138 0 6
			242 13 6
		Balance of Assets as above...	3,308 12 4
	3,565 9 10		3,565 9 10

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Nursing Grant	1,000	0	0
Stamps	1	10	0
Bank commission on dividend	1	15	0
Salaries of Nurses	60	0	0
Subscription *Times of India*	36	0	0
„ *Bombay Gazette*	36	0	0
Mr. Coulson for keeping accounts	30	0	0
Medical Stores, appliances, &c.	43	14	0
Furniture	129	7	1
Sergeant's Wages	42	8	0
Relief to patients given under rules on their discharge from hospital, travelling expenses, food, &c.. each case having been duly investigated	113	0	0
	1,497	6	1

L. R. W. FORREST,
Honorary Secretary,
European General Hospital Endowment Fund.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 9TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Rome, Captain G. F. Cates, arrived in Bombay harbour at 1 p. m. yesterday afternoon with the overland mails of the 9th Oct. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Latham-Brown
Mr G Mengens
Mr J C Eckersley
Mrs Miller and infant
Mrs Gunning Hunter
Miss Hick
Mr and Mrs A L Clay and 2 children
Miss Baggallay
Mrs W Tonnochy
Mr Chas Adeane
Mrs Thuillier
Mrs Warden and infant
Mrs N. tter
Miss E Taylor
Miss Gray
Mrs Wood and child
Miss Ross
Mrs W Jacob
Col H A Hammond
Miss Huntley
Mrs Reynolds and infant
Mrs F W Collis
Mrs Groves and 2 children
Mr C Roberts
Mr C F Sykes
Mr J M Despeisis
Mr H Wilde food
Mr A C Polwhaic
Mr J H Smith
Mr S F Robertson
Mr J S Lang
Mr H C R John
Mr Sprott
Mr J C Slavell
Mrs Carter and child
Mr T Wood
Mr M Fitzgerald
Mrs Blanchard
Miss Kinloch
Lady Petheran
Mr H Combe
Mr P Combe
Mr Vining
Two Misses Vining
Mr W Bells
Sister Claudia
Sister M Angela
Miss Newman
Miss Ball
Miss Martin
Miss Young
Miss Clark
Miss Sharman
Mr Warden
Mr Hildreth
Mr R Musgratt
Dr Griffiths
Sister E Clare
Miss Gale
Mrs Davies, child and infant
Mr Hornyold
Mr C C Dutt
Mrs Abbot
Mr Stoddart
Mr G E Jones
Mrs Jones
Mr E Hodgert
Mr Austin
Sister Gertrude
Mrs Hubbard and infant
Miss Wrench
Miss E Roberts
Mr and Mrs Celand
Mr and Mrs Grey and 2 infants
Miss Godfrey
Mr Bull
Major the Hon G Maitland
Mr A Boxall
Mr and Mrs T Isherwood
Mrs Ball, infant and child
Mr T Steel
Mr J Muir
Mr H Lewis
Mrs McCausland
Rev W Duffus
Mr W W Webster

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr F Price
Mr J Wells
Mr Ed C Williams
Mrs Richardson
Mr N Cowley
Mr S Cox
Rev J Sharp
Mr and Mrs J McKee
Mrs Colgrave
Mr J Thomas
Mr V Crockel
Mr E J Sharp
Mr H W Gibson
Mr W T Thomas
Mr Herbert
Mr Crailk
Mr R Dixon
Mr Elliott
Mr L Roberts
Mr E Short
Mr H Plowden
Mr Parry
Mr C Cailty
Mr Howell
Mr J Forrest
Mr E Dyer
Mr W Fuchs
Mr Chaun
Mr and Mrs Whiteaway and child
Mr H Fuchs
Miss Rooke
Mrs A Elliott
Dr and Mrs Kernot
Dr Bradshaw
Mr R Young
Mr Ball

FROM VENICE.

Mrs Cunliffe Martin and child
Mr and Mrs Clelland
Mr J A Martin
Mr and Mrs Hare

FROM ADEN.

Major-Genl W Goodfellow, R E
Capt Chas Carter

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 3RD TO 9TH OCTOBER INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen remains at Balmoral.

The Prince of Wales is on a visit to Count Karolyi at Buda-Pesth. The Princess is still at Copenhagen.

The first Cabinet Council since Parliament was prorogued was held at Downing-street at Tuesday, all the Ministers being present. A second meeting takes place to-day.

Lord Salisbury attended a great political demonstration at Newport on Wednesday, and met with an enthusiastic reception from the Conservative associations of Monmouthshire and other parts of Wales. Before a vast assemblage, in a pavilion erected for the occasion, he expounded at length the programme of the Conservative party and criticized the schemes proposed by their opponents. He maintained that the Berlin Treaty had had a beneficent effect, and wholly denied that its objects had been frustrated by recent events in Eastern Roumelia.

Lord Iddesleigh spoke on Saturday at a Conservative gathering in Sherborne-park, advocating an improvement in the system of allotments to labourers, but regarding Radical projects for a large redistribution of land as empirical and calculated to imperil the rights of property.

Speaking at Blackpool on Wednesday night, Colonel Stanley denied that Sir C. Warren had been recalled, but asserted that he had fulfilled his mission, and would receive the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

Lord George Hamilton addressed the Middlesex electors on Friday evening, and urged that his politicians who in office signally failed to carry out the promises they made in 1880 could not be safely entrusted with power for another five years.

Sir Charles Dilke on Tuesday night addressed a large meeting of the working classes at Rosebery Hall, Fulham-road, dwelling mainly on the reform of local government and the municipal institutions required for London.

Mr. Goschen has formally become candidature for the Eastern Division of Edinburgh, where he is opposed by a Radical candidate, Mr. Costelloe. Addressing the electors on Wednesday night he accepted, with reservations, the election address of the main items of Mr. Gladstone's programme, and called on the Ministry to announce a definite policy in regard to Ireland.

The remains of the late Lord Shaftesbury were brought from Folkestone to London on Monday, and yesterday a solemn service was performed at Westminster Abbey, preparatory to their removal to St. Giles, Dorset, for interment in compliance with the wishes of the deceased.

The marriage of Sir Charles Dilke to Mrs. Mark Pattison took place on Saturday at St. Luke's Church, Chelsea.

The 35th annual meeting of the Church Congress was opened at Portsmouth on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Bishop of Winchester, who delivered the usual introductory address. Among the more interesting subjects which have been discussed were the Revised Version of the Old Testament, the responsibility of the Church towards our soldiers and sailors, the rearrangement of the Prayer Book services, working men's clubs, and different forms of Church government.

A largely-attended meeting was held at St. James's-hall, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, on Saturday night, to promote an amendment of the service clauses in the Employers' Act.

The annual conference of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants was opened at Leicester on Tuesday, when Mr. Macliver, M.P., delivered the presidential address, advocating reduced hours of labour and the amendment of the Employers' Liability Act. Turning from foreign politics, I again must call your attention, before saying anything of the problems that lie before us, to the peculiar mode in which our opinions are dealt with by our opponents. Their plan is first to sketch out to you in brilliant and imaginative colours what they think the Conservative policy is. They prove to you what ought to be the Conservative policy, and then it naturally turns out that they have the same views about the matter, and if the Conservatives take a very different view they declare that they are the basest of mankind and abandon their own ideas for the sake of the sweets of office. Consequently, at the coming election, reiterating his demand for an Irish Parliament.

It is understood that the Irish Executive have called for returns as to the prevalence of boycotting and other kinds of terrorism, and that in addition detective police are actively engaged in obtaining information on which to found prosecutions against persons guilty of such offences.

OBITUARY.—The Earl of Erne; Lady Katherine Bannerman; J. T. Ansley, late Madras C.S.; Maj.-Gen. I. H. B. Congdon, Mad. Ret.; Rev. W. Jones, Sen. Chap. Bo. Eccle. Est.

THE Ambassadors of the Great Powers at Constantinople have held two meetings to consider the Bulgarian question, and divergencies of view seem to have arisen as to the best solution of the problem before them. Their sittings are suspended until they receive fresh instructions from their respective Governments; and it is asserted that Russia, Austria, and Germany now press for the restoration of the *status quo ante*, while England, France, and Italy favour an acceptance of the union of the two provinces under certain conditions.

At Philippopolis the decision of the Powers is awaited with keen anxiety. The deputation to the Czar is said to have been favourably received at Copenhagen, but the displeasure of His Majesty at Prince Alexander's action does not appear to be mitigated. On the other hand, the Bulgarian Cabinet seeks to come to a direct understanding with the Porte.

The mobilization of the Sultan's troops has commenced, and negotiations with the Austrian Lloyed Company are proceeding for the transport of 50,000 men from different points in Asia Minor. Three army corps are to be formed to watch the Greek, Servian, and Bulgarian frontiers; but these preparations are impeded by financial difficulties.

The Servian Skuptschina, on the recommendation of King Milan, has agreed to a loan for increased armaments and other military measures.

The French general election commenced on Sunday, and has given an unexpected success to the Conservatives, or Reactionaries, with a severe check to the Opportunists and Republicans. The complete result cannot be known until the second ballots, which are numerous, have been taken.

The Spanish Prime Minister has shown resentment against foreign correspondents on account of the information they have sent to their respective journals, but their threatened expulsion has not been persisted in.

The cholera still prevails in Sicily, being still very virulent at Palermo. In Spain it continues to abate slowly.

The Abyssinian General, Ras Aloula, totally defeated the rebel army under Osman Digna on the 23rd ult., at Kufeit, with a loss of 3,000 men, Osman himself being among the slain.

There has been a change of Government in New South Wales.

News has reached Berlin from Zanzibar that Lieutenant Schmidt has acquired the district of Usaramo for the German East African Association.

Colonel Kuhlberg and his staff will meet the British Commissioners on the Afghan frontier at the close of this month.

The section of the Transcaspian Railway from Kizil Arvat to Askabad is now almost completed.

LORD SALISBURY'S MANIFESTO.

LORD SALISBURY delivered an address at Newport, on the 7th inst., which has generally been regarded as the Conservative answer to Mr. Gladstone's Manifesto. Lord Salisbury said :—It has already been brought to your notice that our advent to office was unexpected, was the result of an action on the part of our opponents which we had no cause to anticipate, and that we took office under many and great disadvantages. (Hear, hear.) No one who is at all conversant with party tactics would doubt for a moment that it was a great misfortune to us that we were obliged to fight upon a financial proposal which we thought radically unsound, and that the result of that battle was that our opponents retired from office; and now that our official career has lasted a short time, I pray you to notice the kind of criticism with which it is received by our opponents. They do not say that we have gone wrong. What they say, and it seems to them the bitterest reproach they can address to us, is that we have done like themselves. Some orators described our conduct as slavish, others called it submissive. Lord Hartington says we have been guilty of gross political immorality—he, that great maintainer of principle, who never yielded to opinion in his life. Mr. Chamberlain (hisses) reproaches us in language so categorical that I will quote it. Mr. Chamberlain says—"What is the complaint that I have to make against the present Government? It is that they are acting and speaking in office in absolute contradiction to all that they said and did in Opposition," and he then proceeds to single me out especially. As he has singled me out, I will speak for myself. (Cheers.) I will say that this is a baseless libel—that it has not a shred or shadow of truth (hear, hear), and that I defy him to point out the language I used in Opposition or in office which I am contradicting by my deeds. (Cheers.) That is a simple test. If he can prove it he confutes me; if he cannot prove it the reproach which he makes recoils upon himself and covers with the charge of dishonesty the tactics he pursues. (A Voice.—"Like his affidavits.") Unfortunately he is not strong in the affidavits; at least he is not strong in the affidavits that are of any value. (Hear, hear.) The affidavits he has to use his friends are obliged to purchase. (Laughter.) Let me take foreign politics for my illustration. One of these foreign slavish and submissive things we have done is that we concluded a loan for Egypt which the late government had undertaken to conclude, but which they were unable to issue. They obtained a convention on which a loan was grounded; they maintained that the loan was absolutely necessary in pursuance of their Egyptian policy; but somehow when it came to the issue they were not able to raise the loan, and we found the matter in a state of absolute deadlock. (Hear, hear.) Then, again, they were pursuing certain negotiations with respect to Afghanistan. These negotiations are going on. We continued them to a successful conclusion. What do they mean when they say that this is slavish and submissive conduct? Do they mean that it is the duty of statesmen who succeed to office to be false to the engagements which their predecessors have made, and to disappoint the expectations which their predecessors have raised? (Hear, hear.) If this is their view of public duty I do not doubt that probably they will act on it when they had the chance. (A laugh.) But that has never been our view of public duty. Then I see that I am bitterly reproached because a rising has taken place in Eastern Roumelia which is contrary to one of the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin. One of my opponents, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, said, in a tone of loud triumph, "Whatever happens you must not dare to suppress a rising." I do not venture to use a single English soldier in order to repress this rising. When, I should like to know, was it the practice of English statesmen of either party to use the military force of this country to settle disputes in which we have no interest in the internal affairs of other nations? It is one of the first principles of English policy that if subjects rise against their rulers, or rulers are severe towards their subjects, we by custom and tradition do not "Conservatives interfere" by acts. But in this case I deny that the policy of the Berlin Treaty has been frustrated. In the first place, what has taken place has not restored what was called the "Big Bulgaria" of the San Stefano Treaty. That was a very different affair, and it was the destruction of the "Big Bulgaria" of the San Stefano Treaty that was part of the principal business of the Ambassadors who met at Berlin. That is not to be undone by any one. Our objects in dealing with those new nationalities of the Balkan was that they should be true and real nationalities. It was the policy of Europe it was the invariable rule, and the progress of events, that when there was a homogeneous Christian population subject to the rule of the Porte, that homogeneous Christian population would by its own progressive tendencies, by its own moral influence, necessarily before long free itself from that subjection, and it was in operation of that kind which the Berlin Treaty sanctioned. But it was essential that the nations which grew naturally under the rule of the Porte—and grow by the natural laws of the community to which they belong. I must speak with all courtesy, and I am anxious that not a word that can give offence should escape my lips, but remember that when the Berlin Treaty was signed these provinces were occupied by a conquering army. Also remember that if Eastern Roumelia had then been handed over to Bulgaria to form a part of a united state in the future, political growth would have been that which the character and history of the inhabitans would necessarily and naturally cause. It would have been that which would arise from the independent feeling and spirit which was still bivouacked in its midst. That conquering army has retired; seven years have passed away; a separate, distinct, and genuine national character has been developed although I do not approve the way among the Irish people that you would have caused ten times more evil, ten times more resistance to the law, than your Crimes Act could possibly have availed to check. The effect of this Act, which has been very much exaggerated. While it was in existence there grew up a thousand branches of the National League, and it is from them that those difficulties proceeded with which you have now to contend. The provisions of the Crimes Act against boycotting were of very small effect. It grew up under that Act, because it is a crime which legislation has a very great difficulty in reaching. I have seen it stated that the Crimes Act diminished outrages, that boycotting acted through outrages, and that the Crimes Act diminished boycotting. It is not true; the Act did not diminish outrages. I have had a return of all the outrages in November during which the Act was not in existence, and outrages were considerably fewer than in August when the Act was still in existence. I will give you an instance of boycotting, and I will leave you to draw the moral. Under the Crimes Act will a Roman Catholic Church and every one left the church instead of sitting still until the service was finished. The priest would go on where he heard, perhaps, too much in recent days of crime, and sins, and sorrows which it is a shame to mention. You have heard statements of corruption and you have heard proposals of legislation by which it was hoped that such corruption could be steamed. There is only one remedy for such curruption, and that is the true teaching of the principles of Christianiy. I ask you to defend, as citizens of your country, the right of our children to be taught the whole truth and to be brought up as Christians, as we think they should, without any theories of side influence in secular doctrines, so as to be allowed to enter and diminish and frustrate the highest privileges that we as Christians possess. (Cheers.) And now I have more thing and I have done. You have read, no doubt, what I call that long and dreary epistle from the retirement of the late Prime Minister. You have seen how, amid other things, he has consigned to the category of doubtful matters which depend upon the majority of voices, his convictions and his course in reference to the Established Church of these islands. (Loud cheers.) It is a shame that this long agony should have been spared us. I confess I never believed that I should see Mr. Gladstone among those who would attempt to disestablish and disendow the Church of these islands. Deeply as we may lament this evidence of the power which party ties possess, we must not the less misinterpret the significance of this avowal or the duties it imposes upon us. It means that the time of ultimate and supreme conflict is at hand—that the danger which we have foreseen for many days is now close at our doors. It may come upon us in the present Parliament. The language that Mr. Chamberlain has used, the fact that he has used it without rebuke, that he has been allowed to assume the leadership of the Liberal party almost without hindrance or demur, shows that with the present Parliament you may have a proposal for the disendowment of the Church of this country a proposal fraught with frightful disaster to the nation and more calamitous than any other change which has taken place. (Cheers.) I see it is stated that other Churches in other countries succeed on the voluntary principle. Yes, the voluntary principle has grown up side by side with these Churches. In America the voluntary principle succeeded from the first, because, when the churches were few and the population small, the elementary principle was upheld, and the American Church is now endowed in sufficient measure for her absolute necessities. Look at the Nonconformist bodies; their endowments have been built up from the outside and they have resources at their command which might pay all the necessary claims which are made upon them, but that is not the case with the Church The Church would be stripped and bare. In every part of the land the machinery by which God's word has been preached, by which Christianity has been upheld, by which all the ministrations of religions have been carried to suffering humanity would be put an end to All this machinery would be this one blow be destroyed, and generations would be required before it could be replaced. (Lord cheers.) This it is with a light heart Mr. Gladstone is prepared to sacrifice. We can only accept his announcement as a call to greater energy and preparation on our part We can have no sympathy with those who think that by supporting the Liberal party now they may get better terms when the catastrophe comes further on. There are Liberal Churchmen whose action in this great crisis has been without parallel. I can understand a man who thinks that the interest of the Church is inferior to the interest of the party; and thinks that to support a leader is more important than to keep up the basis for the teaching of Christian religion, which has been preached for over 1,000 years. Those who are of an opposite mind, and I believe them to be numerous, those Liberal Churchmen who think the interests of the church are the most important matter, in the field of political controversy. I would have them consider the course they pursue, now it is announced, and not in an obscure kind of way that their leader is prepared to see the Church disestablished when there is a convenient opportunity. They must know the important stake for which the contest is being waged. Liberal Churchmen who now support the Liberal party, after the declarations that are being made, are supporting the machinery to destroy that which they hold most dear. They are, therefore, a weapon by which the Church is to be struck down. I cannot conceive what the sophistry is that induces them to vote for those who are ready to undertake the destruction of the mechanism by which Christianity has been upheld in this country. (Cheers.) We can talk in no ambiguous language to these men. It is a matter of life and death to us. Our party is bound up with the maintenance of the established and endowed Church of the country. We hear many prophecies as to the result of the coming election, and some of our adversaries talk in the sanguine language. Perhaps what has recently taken place in France may teach some Opportunists in this country the wisdom of modesty in prediction. (Hear, hear.) But, be that as it may, we do not look to the result; we look to the principles we uphold, by which we are bound in conscience to the tradition to our party, and, as men of honour, stand or fall. (Cheers.) We can admit in these matters no compromise, no hope that we shall support any proposal for the overthrow or injury of that which we hold so dear—the maintenance of the framework of our Constitution, the upholding of the rights of property, and, more than all, the support of that sacred institution which is supported by ancient endowments, and by the recognition of the authority of the State, which now for generation after generation, in Scotland and in England, has held up the torch of truth and has maintained those truths of Christianity before the world. To that as a party, as honest men, as Christians we are irrevocably bound. (Cheers.)

THE SITUATION IN BURMAH.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. R. MCMAHON has an important article on "The Situation in Burmah" in the October number of the *National Review*. Major-General McMahon says that three courses in connection with Burmah are open to us—annexation, assumption of a protectorate, "masterly inactivity." After describing the merits and demerits of all three courses, the writer concludes as follows :—

The fearful atrocities which marked Theebaw's accession to power, and caused a thrill of righteous indignation throughout Christendom, and matters of such recent history that it is needless to dwell thereon. Suffice it to say, the Indian Government was content to make its sense thereof by an indignant remonstrance, compatible, no doubt, with the usages of diplomacy when dealing with a civilised Power, but thrown away on a semi-barbarous and truculent sovereign. Theebaw's continual reckless conduct caused the Government to follow up this remonstrance with threats and a show of force, which had their due effect on that monarch so long as he was under the impression that it was animated by a vigorous policy. His Majesty, therefore, with his usual hypocrisy, and with a pretended submission cajoled the Government into removing this pressure, but became more impracticable than ever, entailing by his misrule much misery on his unfortunate subjects, and serious consequences to the material prosperity and the proper administration of the British possessions.

The Indian Government has not yet, apparently, convinced itself of the necessity of dealing with a climax resulting in anarchy and the cessation of a prosperous trade, though the subject has frequently been brought to its notice. The energetic protests of the Rangoon community have, as yet, failed to rouse English public opinion; but soon after the results of Messrs. Colquhoun and Holt Hallett's explorations—promising such a splendid opening for commerce in the Siam direction—are brought to the notice of the Chamber of Commerce in England, they will probably consider it their duty to bring the requisite pressure to bear on the subject, and will certainly not view with complaisance the prospect of their well-matured plans for developing trade in this region being frustrated, either by diplomatic supineness on the part of our Government or by intrigues of others.

Much excitement has been caused in Rangoon by the announcement of a French Consul or Resident having been appointed to reside at Mandalay, and a treaty negotiated between France and Burmah, by which it is alleged the Burmese are to receive aid against British encroachments, and be permitted to import arms and ammunition through Tongking. The British Government was warned many years ago of the possibility of the latter arrangement when it refused the Burmese permission to import arms by the Irrawaddy.

Though the details of the treaty require confirmation, and probably do not embody such grave conditions as have been reported, it is significant that the French Government, though fully occupied with the affairs in Tonquin and Tongking, have found it convenient to enter into diplomatic arrangements with King Theebaw at a time when pressing difficulties in other parts of the world must naturally engage the attention to Burmese political affairs that they deserve. As Theebaw has never before cared to enter into treaty alliances with European States, and at the same sealed his hatred of foreigners by proclaiming, "by the sacred hairs of Guatama, by the Lord, the Law, and the Assembly, the three precious things, that he would never look on a white man again," it is evident he thinks he can defy England just now with impunity, and, as the *Times* says, has been deluded into projects for submitting his political independence to a test it cannot successfully stand. "It is not certain," *Times* adds, "that King Theebaw appreciates his situation, or that he does not hope to win an ally against the Power he is known to detest. That is an experiment on the forbearance of the country which it would be unpardonable to make."

Putting too much trust in the arrogant self-sufficiency that affects to disdain foreign help, and the narrowness of political vision which does not extend much beyond the walls of the Capital, the traditionary distinguishing characteristic of Burmese governments, we have for too long shut our eyes to the danger of French intrigues in the Tonquin quarter, calculated as they are to undermine the undoubtly great influence we have over the Burmese by dominating the Irrawaddy River—their natural highway for communication with the outer world. Especially when we recollect that Theebaw's late brother, the Nyoungyan Prince, lately one of our political prisoners in India, now a refugee at Pondicherry, and nominated by Rangoon public opinion as a proper successor to Theebaw if a protectorate be decided on, is now under French influence.

Enough has been shown to prove that the complications generally attendant on annexation or protection need not be dreaded in dealing with a country whose constitution is devoid of political, social, or hereditary elements, and whose inhabitants, in spite of the traditional awe and reverence they entertain for royalty, are entirely without real attachment. But if neither of the alternatives commends itself to the policy of the British Government, the "firm handling" suggested by the Hongkong correspondent of the *Times* must indeed be of a very decided kind to bring Theebaw to his proper bearings. Annexation would probably be the easiest solution of the difficulty, but it does not commend itself to the English Government. Protection is, perhaps, the only other remedy. Both of our previous experiments—cases which the Government may or may not be in a position to undertake at the present moment, when its foreign relations are complicated with affairs in Egypt, South Africa, and Afghanistan. But the problem in Upper Burmah must be decided, and the duty we owe to do our duty towards a country which, though politically independent, is practically part and parcel of our own possessions.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette* Oct 9.)

Admiralty, 6th October, 1885.

The following Surgs have been promoted to the rank of Staff Surg in H M's Fleet, viz.:—T J Preston, W Pearson, M D; C L Vesey.

Admiralty, 7th October, 1885.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 30th April, 1877 Engr A Lawton has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Royal Marine Artillery.—Lieut J H Bor (seconded) to be Capt, under the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 27th Jan 1885.

Lieut A G Tatham to be Capt, under the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 27th Jan, 1885.

Admiralty, 8th October, 1885.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Brevet Lieut-Col and Barrackmaster T V Cooke has been placed on the Retired list.

Major H J L Norcock has been appointed Barrackmaster, vice Cooke, retired, and has been placed on the Half-Pay List.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Oct 9.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 9th Oct, 1885.

2nd Dragoon Guards, Sergt E E H Riley, from the 10th Hussars, to be Lieut, vice G J Scott, promoted.

8th Hussars, Major A A Rawlinson has been placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health.

Gdr. Guards, Major and Lieut-Col and Col P D Boyle has retired on retired pay.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut Col H C Borrett, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt), to be Col.

Major Owen T. Jones, retired, Royal Marine Artillery, to have the honorary rank of Lieut-Col.

Capt and Brevet Major E. Rogers half-pay, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to have the honorary rank of Lieut-Col.

The undermentioned Deputy Asst-Commissaries of the Madras Establishment have been granted the honorary rank of Lieut G M Dorsey and G Blazey.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be removed to the Unemployed Supernumerary List :—

Major-Genl C H Abdy, Madras.

Col E W Dun, Madras.

To be Major-General :—Col W A Gib, C B, Madras.

The undermentioned Colonels to be Major-Generals on the Unemployed Supernumerary List :—C O Maude, Bombay; J A M Macdonald, C B, Bombay; A Drury, Madras; G S Macbean, C B, Bengal; J I Willes, Bengal; W G Maltwaring, C I E, Bombay.

RESIGNATIONS OF OFFICERS.

Capt A N Daniel resigns his Commission.

Major W W Carey, Unattached List, Royal Guernsey Militia, to be Capt.

Lieut J R Baillie, 3rd Brigade, North Irish Divn R A, to be Lieut.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 28.

A QUIETER day, short of an actual holiday, could not well have been experienced, the arrival of the mail and extremely dull advices from Europe by wire in every branch checking operations of importers and exporters alike.

Money in London shows somewhat of an upward tendency, the open market rate of discount on 3 months' bills having advanced from 1⅛ to 1⅛, and on 6 months' paper from 2⅛ to 2⅛ per cent. The effect is apparent in a decline of ⅛ in Consols to 100⅛, and Rupee Paper is ⅛ lower in Fours, ¼ in Fours-and-a-half; but this latter is doubtless due to the weakness of the Silver exchanges.

In the Produce markets no movement is reported,

Piece-goods in Manchester, Reuter says, are in favour of buyers, and his quotation exhibit a decline of 1⅛d. per piece in 8¼lbs. 39 inch, 9lbs. 45 inch, and 11 lbs. 54 inch Grey shirtings, and ⅛d per piece in 7 lbs. 39 inch shirtings and 5½ lbs. madapollams. To this and free receipts at the American ports is, no doubt, due the very dull state of the Liverpool Cotton market yesterday. The sales were only 7,000 bales, including 500 Surats, and prices showed a decline on the spot of 1-16d. in Mid-Uplands, Good and Fine Broach, and 3-64d. to 1-16d. per lb. in Americans to arrive. In New York ready Cotton was unchanged at 9⅛ cents, but futures were 3 points lower at 9·71 cents per lb. for February. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Tuesday's receipts	46,000	52,000	40,000
Four days' do.	147,000	146,000	123,000
Total since 1st Sept	1,955,000	1,294,000	1,342,000

Our local Cotton market continues quite stagnant. So far as we can learn, no business has been done to-day for export, and while prices nominally are Re. 1 per candy lower, there is no apparent anxiety to sell on the part of dealers.

In WHEAT and SEEDS there is no new business of any importance being put through. Should Freights and Exchange continue to go in favour of exporters, we may see renewed activity by and bye; in the meantime sellers hold for previous rates, which, in the existing condition of the home markets, are simply out of the question.

FREIGHTS are exceedingly dull. Nominally rates are unchanged, but the tone of the market is indicative of weakness. Current quotations are :—

	Ready.	Forward
Liverpool	21-3	22-6
London	21 3 to 22-6	22-6
Continent		
Open Charter		
Havre	24 to 25	23-9 to 25
Dunkirk		
Antwerp		
Marseilles	22-6	
Trieste Venice	20 to 21-3 at 2s. ex	

EXCHANGE is quiet to a degree, but quite unaltered in the matter of rates. The extent of the day's transactions has been very limited, operators both ways showing a disposition to await the outcome of to-day's biddings for Council drafts. Closing rates for ready bills are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 5-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 ¼d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6 7-32d. ,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 6 11-32d. ,,
France, 3 months' sight	1·24. ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet, but comparatively steady at about yesterday's prices. Fours ready we quote at Rs. 97½, end of November delivery Rs. 97¼. Fours-and-a-half are nominal at Rs. 99.

SHARES are rather steadier, if anything. In Press Companies, Bombay and Mofussil are both Rs. 2½ higher. Mill shares, where altered at all, are mostly in favour of holders. Jewraz Balloo are Rs. 2½ higher, Connaught, Khutao Muckonjee, and Manockjee Petit Rs. 5 up. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co, are Rs. 25 better in first issue at Rs. 3,750.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.c.	815
Bank of Bengal	43,000	500	all	10 do.	820x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	587½
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	658
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	105x

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250		900
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	455
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,225
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	300
Ballary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	540
Bro'l's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	90	Rs. 16	150
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	all	100
Colaba Press Co.	60	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	750
Dholera P. & G. Co.	10	300	300	12	165
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 130	1,175
Fort Press Co.	150	8,000	8 500	Rs. 150	2,450
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	620
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	500
Khamgáum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	450
Mannar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	250
Mercantile Press	1,000	125	25	Rs. 7½	125½
Mofussil Co.	2,125	500	40	Rs. 30	392½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	50	Rs. 45	550
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	Rs. 40	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs 1	16½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	10	Rs. 30	527½xd
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Shellay.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	470
Stud Press Co.	600	2,000	75	Rs. 5	685
Stud & Punnah Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,250
Swadeshi Press Co.	200	500	500	25	515
Voltaire Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	660

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 129 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Arato, 2,066 tons, Captain J R Gordon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (20th Sept), via Malta, Suez Said, and Aden, in ballast; the vessel is consigned to Messrs McCallon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Burmah, 675 tons Captain O R Mitchell, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Kurrachee (24th Oct), with a general cargo and the following pa-sengers :—Lieut H Borodaile, Captain Mercer, Mr Leggett, Mr Stanley, Mr Treberner, Mr J Curmuchund, 2 friends and 609 deck passengers.

THE Arab steam-ship Malacca, 1,044 tons, Captain H Schacht, cleared yesterday for Zanzibar with a general and the following passengers :—Mr Meerally Vally and 2 daughters, Mr Sayd Omer, Mr and Mrs Hutt, Mr Sewjee Hajee and 3 others, Mr Fazel Essa and 4 others, Mr Meerally Canjee, Revd A Pinto, Mrs H G Costa, Mr J P Lyra and 2 others, Mr Goolam Hoossein Vally, Mr Abdoola Soujee and another, Mr Hussenally and another, Mrs Rajabally, Dr S R Lobo and 175 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Arrato (s)	Gordon	Cardiff, Sept. 20.
	Bhownuggur (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.
	Rome (s)	Cates	London, Sept. 30.
	Nowshera (s)	Saunders	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
28	H. M. S. Crocodile	Carr	England.
	Mobile (s)	Doert	Buseh.
	Columbian (s)	Baldwin	Aden, Jedda and Hoodeyda.
	Assyria (s)	Tice	Buseh.

The steamer Malacca, Schacht, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Zanzibar.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Burmah, for Karachee.
,, Bagdad, for Zanzibar.
,, Bhownuggur, for Bhownuggur.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS

Oct.
28 Hesperia (s) ..... Lindquister ..... Liverpool, Sept. 13.
Maharaja (s) ..... Edge ..... Singapore, Oct. 7.
Futtal Currim ..... Nacroller ..... Muscat, Sept. 8.

DEPARTURES.

October 26.—Steamers Maharani and Ethiopia. Ship Orphomene.
October 24.—Steamers Cocoanada, Clan Macgregor and Hispania.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
26 Malda (s) ..... Bombay.
Australia (s) ..... London.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.
24 Avoset (s) ..... London.
25 Oriental (s) ..... Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 28.

FROM LONDON.

Ravenna s—7 cases blacking and 3 cases oilmanstores, Goolamally Jewanjee and Co.
Duke of Devonshire s—10 cases quinine, Bhica Cullian; 14 cases oilmanstores, C H B Forbes and Co; 33 cases oilmanstores, blacking, &c., J Jewanjee.
Malwa s—5 cases eau de-cologne, Richard Le Mare and Co; 15 cases playing cards, A Biascheck and Co; 35 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 70 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Khedive s—9 cases whisky and 9 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Yeddo s—200 cases candles, Abdulally Shaikh Adam; 10 bales writing paper and 3 cases glassware, Hajee Dawood Bowla.
Huzara s—15 packages ham, bacon and cheese, C H B Forbes and Co.
Kerbella s—5 cases liqueurs, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Newcomen s—20 cases sulphuric acid, Owen and Okell.

FROM TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—20 packages glassware, Jaffer Rummal; 15 packages glassware, Cassim Nanjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Malwa s—150 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Yeddo s—12 cases hop bitters, Cooper, Madon and Co; 151 cases glassware, Soomar Bhima; 109 cases window glass, Tyebally Ebrahim; 500 boxes candles, H Joomas Hajee Essack; 59 cases colour, T Farzoolabhoy; 149 packages glassware, Jaffar Rumell; 228 packages glassware, Gangjee Poonjee; 9 casks zinc sheets, D Abdul Hussen; 401 boxes window glass and 113 packages iron nails, Hassenally Lallmiya; 140 boxes candles, Latham Abercrombie; 368 cases window glass, Allabhoy; 8 casks iron wire, 35 cases writing paper, and 10 cases needles, B Shapoorjee; 100 boxes candles and 5 cases matches, Abdulally Ebrahim; 25 cases slate pencil, Abdulally Tyebally; 150 cases candles and 9 casks iron wire, Dawoodbhoy Khanbhoy; 200 boxes candles, Goolamally Jeewanjee and Co; 13 cases writing paper, M A M Shurufally.

FROM HULL.

Yeddo s—23 bales straw boards, Carrimchund Premchund; 25 drums turpentine, A H Chandabhoy and Co; 38 packages colours, T. Farzoolabhoy 250 bales, alum, Hemraj Khimjee; 64 drums linseed oil, TM Takhan.

FROM ODESSA.

Merton Hall s—3 cases gold thread, Glade and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, October 27.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ..... 29·881
Temperature of the Air ..... 84·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..... 76·9
Dew Point ..... 74·1
Relative humidity of Air ..... 71·1
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8) ..... 2·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ..... 90·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ..... 79·1
General Directions of Wind ..... ENE, WNW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours* 236

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCT. 24.

Mathias, Major, Mad Staff Corps, to join, from Nagpore.

OCTOBER 28.

Stoddart, Major, Bl Staff Corps, return from sick leave, from England.
Dawson, Col, Bl, Rl Irish, on sick leave.
Monteith, Capt, 6th Bo Cavy, on duty, from Neemuch.
Walter, Col, Bl Pol Dept, on furlough, from Baroda.
Palice, Lt, Bo 2nd N Stafford, on duty, to Bhuj, from Mhow.
Wargonan, Major, Bl 2nd W Regt, on leave, from Nowshera.
Maitland, Major, Bl, return from furlough, from England.
Hammond, Lt-Col, Mad Staff Corps, return from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—OCT 27.

Vigors, Lt, Bo, 2nd R Lanc Regt., to rejoin, to Poona

OCTOBER 28.

Dwyer, Vety-Surgn, Bl A V D, to rejoin, to Umballa.
Hodges, Lt, Bo, 6th Bo Cavy, on duty, to Shikarpur.
Mayne, Capt, Bo, 2nd Bel Regt, to rejoin, to Hyderanad, Sind.
Mathias, Major, Mad 33rd N I, to rejoin.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS
By Major F. S. Hore, Comdt.,
Bombay, October 29.

There will be position and aiming drill at the following places until further orders :—
6-30 a.m.—At the Oval, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
5 p.m.—At the J. J. Hospital, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
4-45 p.m.—At the Town Hall, Monday and Wednesday.
5 p.m.—At the P. and O. Dockyard, Monday and Friday.
5 p.m.—At the Byculla Scottish School, for Cadets, Monday and Thursday.
4 p.m.—At St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Tuesday and Thursday.
4 p.m.—At the Byculla Scottish School, Tuesday and Friday.
Cathedral High School, John Connon School, and Indo-British Institution Cadets will parade at the Oval as above.

As no recruits will be allowed to commence target practice until he has been passed as efficient at position and aiming drill it is necessary that all recruits should take the earliest opportunity of qualifying themselves at the above drills.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows :—Vol J T Corria, E Company; Vol F Paul, D Company; Vols H M Kelly, and R G Snell, F Company.

The following members are granted leave of absence as stated opposite their names and have permission to take their rifles with them :—Vol J A McKennon, D Company, three months, and L-C. E Valentine one month.

By order,
R. S. BROWN, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 14, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite Watson's Hotel.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SIGHT SAVING GLASSES.

MR. FRANK L. McAFEE, Supdt., Irish Presbyterian High School, Ahmedabad, writes :—It is now nearly four months since I received the two pairs of glasses you supplied me with, and I have during this time found them of so much service in enabling me to bear and overcome the strain upon my eyes from work by lamp light, that I feel considerable regret I did not sooner apply to you for help. It is no more than is your due, that I should add that before I applied to you I had already tried two firms of opticians. Their spectacles afforded me a certain amount of ease and comfort; but in neither case was the benefit I derived from the use of their glasses at all comparable with that which I have already had from using yours.

Pamphlet with instructions how to get properly suited, free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
New Buildings, 28, Meadow-street, (Opposite FortChapel,) Bombay. | No. 1, Mangoe-lane, Calcutta.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT RECEPTION FUND.

THE ENTERTAINMENT to the NATIVE TROOPS returning from Suakim will take place on SATURDAY, the 31st instant.

Subscribers to the fund are requested to send their subscriptions to the National Bank of India.

Subscribers can obtain tickets of admission to the Pavilion on application to the Hon. Secretaries at the Municipal Office, on and after WEDNESDAY, 28th October, 1885.

None but ticket-holders will be admitted to the Pavilion.

J. H. GRANT,
J. D. WADIA,
VANDRAVANDAS PURSHOTAMDAS,
R. M. SAYANI,
NANABHAI R. RANINA,
Hon. Secretaries.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK
STUTTGART.
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO. LD., BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SERVAI.
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, for we have built especially for the Indian climate more than twenty years, are only shipped by us to Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS of these celebrated Pianofortes arrive regularly on the 25th of every month by the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company steamers.

Plain Square ..... Rs. 750
Sympathetic Square ..... ,, 825
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs) ..... ,, 1,425

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—
Plain Square Piano ..... Rs. 3-0 per month for 24 months.
Sympathetic Square ..... ,, 3-8-0 ,, ,,
Boudoir (on three Legs) ..... ,, 6-8-0 ,, ,,
Tin Lined Case ..... Rs. 25 Extra.

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION
Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
Poona: 1, East Street. Bombay: 43, Road Esplanade

DEHRA DUN, June 21st, 1885.

MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO.

GENTLEMEN,

A member of your firm in November, 1880, fitted me with a pair of spectacles which I have used ever since, and I am now anxious to get another pair exactly like them, as they suit me better than any I was able to get in London, and in fact are the only pair I can wear without discomfort or pain to the eyes.

Yours faithfully,
J. CHESTER,
Lieut.-Colonel.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the Principal
Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
Old Bond-street, London,
and Rampart-row (above Soundy and Co.)
Bombay.
Consultation hours—ten to six.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

EUROPE.

DEATH.

ANDERSON—September 19, at Glenmoray, Dunyon, Lieut.-General G. S. A. Anderson, 18th Bombay N. I. and late Political Agent at Kolapore.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

ACWORTH—October 27, at Malabar Hill, the wife of H. A. Acworth, C.S., of a son.
McDERMOTT—October 23, the wife of J. McDermott, Bombay Police, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HORSLEY—JOHNSON—October 21, at the C. M. S. Mission Church, Karachi, Charles Edward Horsley, Indian Telegraph Dept., to Minnie Edith Smythe Johnson, eldest daughter of Christopher Johnson, Esquire, of Balham S. W.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG—October 11, at Benares, the wife of F A Armstrong, N-W P and Oudh Police, of a son.
FRANKS—October 24, at Indore, the wife of Captain Norman Franks, of a son.
HYDE—October 25, at Chepauk, the wife of H W Hyde, Madras Educational Dept., of a daughter.
NAILER—October 23, at Chingleput, the wife of Surgeon Henry Nailer, I M D, of a daughter.
NERY—October 23, at Ootacamund, the wife of Mr. Philip Nery, Municipal Engineer, Ootacamund, of a daughter.
PORTER—October 24, at Royapettah, Madras, the wife of Surgeon-Major A Porter, M D, of a son.
PRENDERGAST—October 20, at Narsapur, Godavari District, the wife of H E Prendergast, Madras Police, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

EARDLEY-WILMOT—LEVINGE—October 22, at Jhelum, Iron, Lieutenant, 18th B C, third son of the late Major-General F M Eardley-Wilmot, R A, F R S, to Florence, eldest daughter of H C Levinge, Esq. of Knock Drin Castle, County West Meath.

DEATHS.

COLLINGWOOD—October 22, at No 5, Camac-street Calcutta, Ida Louisa Collingwood, the beloved wife of C C Collingwood, aged 18 years, 11 months.
FORER—October 21, at Visarpadi, Robert Drummond, the infant son of R D Forer, aged 1 month and 19 days.
RYAN—October 18, at "Dhar," en-route to Madhopoor, of blood poisoning, Mrs Ryan, widow of the late Mr D Ryan, aged 58 years and 8 months.
WILSON—October 19, at Rajpore Factory, Chumparun, Wilson, son of Louis Wilson, of Langdon, Pembrokeshire, South Wales, aged 32.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1885.

THE announcement yesterday that Parliament would be dissolved on the 18th of next month helps us to realise that the general election is now a matter of days, and that before little more than another month has passed the nation will have declared which party shall govern it. We in India are almost out of hearing of the strife of tongues by which the battle at the polls is being prepared for, but now and again a distinct sound reaches us whose meaning cannot be mistaken. We at least know, almost as well as though we were on the scene of conflict, what it is that the most resolute and aggressive section of the Liberal party are asking for—the section to whom if Liberalism win, the victory will be mainly due, and to whom the lion's share of the fruits of victory will inevitably have to be given. Mr. Chamberlain's speeches, whatever we may think of the policy they set forth, are clear, definite, and unmistakable, and, as though they were not enough for the purpose, they have been supplemented and confirmed by "The Radical Programme," a book to which wide currency has been given, and which Mr. Chamberlain has invested with a quasi-official character by contributing to it an approving preface. The authors, whoever they are, do not conceal their belief that the calling to power of what Gambetta in a famous phrase called the "*nouvelles couches sociales*" must have large and immediate results in determining the character of coming legislation. Whiggism will be extinguished, and the Radicalism of the great towns will be emphasised and intensified. In what direction, then, shall the new forces be turned? The account of the matter that is here given is that the State shall be made to intervene on behalf of the weak against the strong, in the interest of labour against capital, of want and suffering against luxury and ease. It will be said a hundred times on a hundred platforms that this is socialism, and people who are conscious of no difference between socialism and communism will say that it is communism as well. The authors frankly admit the socialistic tendency of the legislation proposed; they deny that it is tainted with communism, because there is nothing in it which would weaken the individual activities of the nation. This belongs to the philosophy of the matter, and it may fairly be left to the care of Mr. Herbert Spencer and Mr. Auberon Herbert, who have of late fought right royally for the liberty of the individual as against the State.

A programme more unsparing in its interventions could not easily be conceived. The Church, the land-owner, the house-owner, the capitalist, are to pay ransom in many forms. Of course there is to be disestablishment and disendowment, with as many exasperating incidents of the process as the practised ingenuity of the Liberationist Society can devise. "Ancient churches," for instance, —that is to say, churches built before 1818—are to be vested in parochial boards, who may let them at a rent to their present possessors, and who may even let them "for secular purposes of a public kind." Modern churches—that is to say, churches built after 1818—are to be held in trust for the use of the congregation, if not so vested, the parochial boards are to take care of them, and do what they like with them. It is just conceivable that a good many advanced Radicals, balking if this can be deemed a message of peace, will ask that, if it is to have any place on the programme, it may be placed much lower down than the authors of this book have placed it. The squire is not to be treated with any more consideration than the farmer. He is to be made to part with so much of his land as the rural municipalities shortly to be constituted may think the labourers of the parish will need to cultivate on their own account; he is to part with it, whether he like it or not, at a price which some third person is to fix, and no allowance is to be made him on account of compulsory sale. He is to be put under statutory obligation to build cottages for the labourers on his estate, with these unpleasant conditions attaching, that he is not to turn out a tenant under a year's notice, even though the tenant may have taken service on another estate; and that since the labourer cannot afford to pay rent for his cottage equal to three-and-a-half per cent. on the cost of it, he must throw in land enough, rent free, to enable him to do so. We do not know that a party setting out with the admirable intention of improving the lot of the English peasantry, and of opening up to them at least the way to poteutial ownership of small farms, is bound thus to affix penalties to the present possessors. So, too, with the proposals of the authors—and they are in a special sense Mr. Chamberlain's—for dealing with the question of the housing of the poor in towns. Some very drastic remedies are proposed, but it seems to be forgotten that house-owners may seek protection against the risks and penalties of ownership in an increase of rents. The State may do much, but it cannot do all—a fact which the writers seem to forget when, with marvellous unconsciousness of all idea of sequence, they observe that, after paying one visit to the Peabody and Ashley Dwellings, "it becomes difficult to excuse the continued apathy of the State where sympathy proved so successful." The sympathy whose success is thus recorded was the sympathy of individuals, and it is difficult to see how we are to derive from it conclusions favourable to drastic State intervention.

As, however, those who have no land immensely outnumber those who have—as the house-occupiers will count at the ballot-box far in excess of the house-owners—Mr. Chamberlain doubtless reckons upon gaining at least a striking electoral success by means of these proposals. "Land for the labourers and houses for the artizans" will make a good cry, and if "education for nothing" be thrown in it is difficult to see what the other side have to offer that can at all compete with it. With an electorate of five millions, of whom at least three-fifths belong to the labouring classes, a party which makes such tempting offers as these begins with a tangible advantage on its side. The Conservatives may deem it their duty to try to persuade the constituencies that those who profit by education should pay for it, that the agrarian reforms proposed would be of doubtful service to the labourers, and would be a plain injustice to the owners. But a party cannot gain votes in persuading a class with grievances of its own, fancied and real, that they had better reject the good things which the opponent party is offering them. The Radicals and their auditors will have an eye to present expediencies, and if the victory should fall on their side a new testimony will have been borne to the wisdom of bidding high. They have gone to their country with something in their hands. Whether this something is theirs to offer is a question which is not likely just yet to be adequately inquired into. Mr. Auberon Herbert has discoursed wittily and pleasantly "On the Pleasure of Carving Another Man's Mutton," but Mr. Chamberlain has taken no steps for ensuring that the newly enfranchised two millions shall acquaint themselves with what Mr. Herbert and others have written to show cause against a levying of ransom upon the landowners. Meantime people seem to think that the strong drink of the "Radical programme" has been diluted down to safety and mildness by the vague comprehensiveness of Mr. Gladstone's manifesto. That may be so. But the purpose of that manifesto is not to sketch a policy for the Liberal party. It is to give a semblance of unity to the party—to hide the fissures in the sides of an edifice which the other day seemed in a tottering condition. It is to win the elections—nothing more than that, and nothing after it. Mr. Gladstone's manifesto is for to-day. "The Radical Programme, with a preface by the Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, M. P.," is for to-morrow. And no one is less in need of being instructed on that point than the classes whose acquisitive appetites Mr. Chamberlain has of late been so eagerly engaged in stimulating.

IN glancing at the new Bombay Municipal Act Amendment Bill yesterday we naturally dealt with chapters two and three, which provide for certain changes in the Municipal Constitution that we believe are likely to give rise to some controversy. But those topics need not receive undue prominence. There are other provisions in the Bill which are likely to be accepted with unanimous approval. The introduction of the system of cumulative voting—which was urged upon the Government by the Corporation—will bring the electoral machinery into perfect harmony with the special peculiarities of Bombay. The voters in this city could never with certainty be able to secure the due representation of minorities without the protection of the cumulative system, which alone enables a small body to obtain a representation in exact proportion to its numbers. The necessity of protecting small sectarian bodies from being utterly swamped by the religious majority in the constituencies of the English School Boards brought the cumulative system into practical use at home, and the result has been eminently satisfactory.

ANOTHER undoubted improvement in the new Bill is the provision for restoring to the Bombay Municipality the borrowing powers which were taken from it by the Act of 1872, which enacted that the Corporation "shall not hereafter borrow money except from the Government of India." The Government of India is not often in a lending mood, and the Municipality has been placed at a great disadvantage on several occasions by the necessity of negotiating, with what diplomacy was available, to induce the Government of India, or more strictly speaking, the Secretary of State, to permit the funds required to be obtained from those who might be willing to lend it. The Municipality is a serious pecuniary loser by the inelastic conditions imposed upon its finance by the higher powers. At the present time and for years past the Municipality has been compelled to invest lakhs of money in Government paper for the liquidation of a loan at six per cent. which will fall due at a future date. If the Government permitted the Municipality to use its hoarded notes to pay off those particular bonds at once, the six per cent. now thrown away would be saved. The borrowing provisions in the new Bill are intended to restore to the Corporation the power of dealing with its financial interests in a more economical spirit.

MR. SLAGG has very effectively answered Mr. John Morley's strange and unaccountable launching out into the proposition that a Parliamentary inquiry into the Government of India will be hurtful to the interests of this country. Mr. Morley is not in the habit of saying thoughtless things, and this pronouncement of his must be looked upon by his friends as the aberration of a judgment almost always under control. It looks very much as though the root and origin of Mr. Morley's distrust of the inquiry is the fact that Lord Randolph Churchill has proposed it—a reason which surely does not belong to the philosophy of politics, and which ought to have been of no weight with a politician who enjoys a reputation for thoughtfulness and independence of judgment. Had he forgotten the inquiries that had gone before, and the benefits that they successively yielded to India? Really, when one reads such observations as these, coming from such a man, it is no wonder that the rank and file of both parties give small thought to Indian matters—just as Mr. Chamberlain candidly acknowledges that he is compelled to do. Mr. Morley offered no defence or explanation of his error, and it is scarcely likely that he will do so. Mr. Slagg says that his speech will be read with a feeling of consternation by the educated portion of the people of India. If this is an exaggeration, it can only be because the natives of this country have not yet come to think as much about Mr. Morley as politicians do at home.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 9.

LORD SALISBURY'S speech at Newport has reassured and satisfied the country. Even the Liberal papers admit the lucidity, large-mindedness, and uncompromising honesty of the programme put forth by the Prime Minister, while the *Times* and the *Daily Telegraph*, representing that large body of electors who are not political partisans, but only ask that the country and the Empire shall be governed with wisdom and moderation, express hearty approval of the Conservative chief's manifesto as likely to commend itself to the good sense of the people. There can be not the slightest doubt that the number of moderate Liberals whom Mr. Chamberlain's violence fills with anxiety for the future, and who will rather vote for a Conservative Government than run the risk of bringing the Radicals into power, increases every day. Some of the defections, as, for instance, of such well-known Liberals as Sir E. Dering and Sir W. Antrobus, are notable enough to attract the attention of the press, but these examples are only indications of a silent movement among large numbers of electors which will find remarkable expression at the polls next month. The progress of this movement has been greatly accelerated by Lord Salisbury's speech, and I now cherish a sanguine hope that the Conservative party in England will win as remarkable a victory at the general election as the Monarchists have just won in France. Liberalism, you must remember, is practically extinct in Ireland, and the Conservatives expect to gain a few seats at all events in both Scotland and Wales, where Liberal ascendency has hitherto been almost unchecked. If, therefore, England shows a decided preference for Conservatism, the hopes of the Radicals will be completely blighted. I had the privilege and the gratification of hearing the Prime Minister make his speech on Wednesday; and, indeed, I may say that I took an active part, owing to the strong interest I now have in Cardiff and the neighbouring district of South Wales and Monmouthshire, in persuading the Council of the National Union to hold its annual Conference at Newport this year. When Lord Salisbury was with difficulty induced to accept an invitation to attend the Conference and address the assembled delegates of the party, all of us who had been instrumental in getting Newport fixed upon as the place of meeting were naturally most anxious that the demonstration should go off well. Luckily, the honorary secretary of the Conservative Association at Newport is one of the most capable organisers and indefatigable workers I have ever come across. His efforts were splendidly seconded by the leading Conservatives of the town and neighbourhood, and the result was the most perfectly managed and successful function I have ever had the pleasure of assisting at. To show the earnestness of all concerned, I may mention that an immense wooden structure was erected at a cost of nearly £2,000 for the express and sole purpose of accommodating the thousands of people who, it was expected, would come to listen to Lord Salisbury in the afternoon and to Lord George Hamilton in the evening. The weather conspired with the Conservatives to make the affair go off successfully. Tuesday, when the Conference transacted its ordinary business and elected the new Council of the National Union—I may mention that I filled the twelfth place in the list of 36 successful candidates—was a wretchedly wet and windy day; but the Wednesday, when Lord Salisbury made his entry into the town and delivered his great speech, was delightfully fine and warm. This was accepted as a good omen, and the remark was made, "Happy is the Prime Minister that the sun shines on." The first ceremony of the day took place in the Circus, which had been gaily ornamented with flowers and flags for the occasion. Here more than a hundred addresses of welcome were presented to the Prime Minister by delegates from Conservative Associations in Monmouthshire and Wales. After an interval for luncheon there came the critical afternoon meeting. When Lord Salisbury took his place upon the platform the whole building was closely packed with an audience numbering fully 7,000. Newport itself is only a middling-sized town, but Cardiff and Swansea are close by, and Glamorganshire stands next to Middlesex and Lancashire in density of population. The majority of those present were evidently working men, and it soon became apparent that they had come prepared to listen with the utmost patience and attention to what the Prime Minister had to say. Lord Salisbury is hardly the stamp of man to be a popular platform orator. On Wednesday he felt far from well, and the naturally heavy cast of his countenance had a paler and more gloomy look than usual. But the greatness of the occasion and the evident goodwill of the audience, as manifested in the cordial welcome given him, seemed to have an animating and stimulating effect upon his faculties. For the first time in my experience, and I have often heard him speak, he succeeded in throwing off the air of reserve which usually mars the immediate effect of his most finished utterances, and became genial, good-humoured, and frankly communicative in his comments on public affairs. Like Iago, Lord Salisbury is, as a rule, nothing if not critical; but on Wednesday he abandoned this *rôle* as unsuited to the occasion, and rose to a higher level of excellence as an orator expounding a carefully thought-out and statesman-like policy than he ever reached before. Some of the Liberal papers describe the speech as "incisive"

TELEGRAMS.

THE CRISIS IN UPPER BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

RANGOON, OCT. 28.

Mr. Chambers, correspondent of the London *Standard* has arrived and gone to Thayetmyo, hoping there to get earlier information about affairs in Mandalay.

The Turquoise has arrived in the Irrawady from Trincomalee. Two launches, fully armed and manned with blue-jackets belonging to the Turquoise and Woodlark, leave for Thayetmyo to-day.

Cotton armour, pressed locally, is used on board.

A Surati trader here lent Theebaw half-a-lakh yesterday at an interest of 48 per cent. A correspondent of the *Gazette*, noticing this and other supplies of money being sent to Upper Burmah by British subjects, observes that it can hardly be for other purposes than to be used against us, as honest traders are endeavouring to get in their outstanding debts rather than increase their liabilities, in the present crisis.

MADRAS, OCT. 28.

The 1st Pioneers having arrived from Bangalore by rail this morning, are encamped here.

The B. I. S. N. steamer Secundra arrived this morning, and has been chartered for the conveyance of troops to Burmah.

The Rev. E. T. Beatty, of Bangalore, and the Rev. F. C. Hill, of Mercara, are appointed Church of England chaplains to accompany the force. Fathers Wallace and O'Neill go as Roman Catholic chaplains.

THE COLD-WEATHER MANŒUVRES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 28.

The commanders of the forces to take part in the camp have not yet been named, but other appointments are as follows :—

Northern Force : Personal Staff : Dy. Adjt. and Qr. Mr.-Gl., Colonel Palmer, 9th B.C. ; Dy. Asst., Captain Spratt, R.E. ; commanding the R.A. ; Colonel LeMesurier ; Brigade-Major, Captain Brunter. The commander of the R.E. is not named. Captain Bruce, R.E., Brigade Major ; Army Signalling, Captain Thompson, 25th P. I. ; Provost Marshall, Major Corse Scott, 4th B. I.

Commanding the first division, Major-General Sir George Greaves ; Asst Adjt., Major Gaselee, 4th P. I ; Deputy Assts. Major Jeffreys, Connaught Rangers ; Captain Gubbins, Hyderabad ; commanding the R. A., Colonel Van Straubenzie ; Adjutant, Captain Plant ; commanding the R. E., Lieutenant-Colonel Crowdy ; Adjt., Captain Porcelli ; Field Engineer, Captain Hart ; Army Signalling, Captain Dundas, Liverpool Regiment ; Asst-Provost Marshall, Captain Faithful, 19th P. I.

Second Division : Commanding, Brigadier-General R. Hill ; Staff: Asst. Adjt. and Qr.-Mr.-Gl., Lieutenant-Colonel Morton, Royal Warwickshire ; Dy. Assts., Major Jerrard, West Riding ; Captain Masters, C. I. H. ; commanding the R. A., Lieutenant-colonel Greig ; Adjutant, Captain Potts ; commanding the R. E., Major Pulford ; Adjutant, Captain Maude ; Army Signalling, Captain Buckland, 15th Sikhs ; Assistant Provost Marshall, Captain Cave, Suffolk Regt.

Southern Force : Personal Staff ; Depy. Adjt. and Qr.-Mr.-Gl., Colonel Wolsely ; Depy. Asst., Captain Betey, 25th P. I.; commanding R. H. A., Colonel T. Smith ; Brigade-Major, Captain Hunt ; commanding the R. E., Colonel D. Ward ; Brigade-Major, Captain Duperier ; Army Signalling, Major Hood, West Surrey.

Commanding the first Division, Major-General Sir C. Gough ; Staff : Asst. Adjt. and Qr.-M.-Gl., Lieutenant-Colonel FitzR. Hart, East Surrey ; Depy. Assts., Captain MacNee, Norfolk Regt. ; Captain Pulley, 3rd Goorkhas ; commanding the R. A., Lieutenant-Colonel Murray ; Adjt., Captain Bunny ; commanding the R. E., Lieutenant-Colonel Bloode ; Adjt., Captain Beresford ; Army Signalling, Captain Browne, 3rd Goorkhas.

Second Division : commanding, Brigadier-General Wilkinson ; Staff : Asst. Adjt., Qr.-Mr.-Gl. ; Major Ellis, 25th P. I. ; Depy. Asst., Major Kelly, 33rd B. I. ; commanding the R. A., Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander ; Adjt., Captain Richards ; commanding the R. E., Major Ottley ; Adjt. Captain Abbott ; Field Engineer, Captain Digby ; Army Signalling, Captain Scudamore, Suffolk Regt. Asst. Provost Marshal, Captain Hall, Kelat-i-Ghilzies.

Some staff vacancies have not yet been filled.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT. 28.

England and France yesterday formally notified their acceptance of the Conference proposed by the Porte for the settlement of the Roumelian question. The Turkish delegates have not yet been appointed.

The first sitting of the Conference has been postponed for six days.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 28.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, OCT. 27.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Thames arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed heavy. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 9-16
The Manchester Market closed in favour of buyers.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5 1/4
32 ,, do.	6
40s. Mule Twist	0 8/
3 per cent. Consols for account	100
2 1/2 ,, Sterling Loan	102
,, French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	47
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73
3 1/2 ,, ,,	74

Arrivals.—Ashleigh Brook, Inchlonga, Othello, and Roxburgh.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 28.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Irest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Next mail over Uninterrupted section, Turkish route, will leave Bushire at 2 p. m. on 30th inst.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, Oct. 27.	
10 p.m.	81·1
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28.	
6 a.m.	77·9
10 a.m.	84·3
2 p.m.	87·2
4 p.m.	87·5

THE only business of public interest done by the Town Council yesterday was to record a Resolution of Government, stating that Government would have no objection to sanction, under section 137 of the Municipal Acts, the disbursement of any sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000, for the entertainment of the Indian Contingent returning from Suakim. In the absence of Dr. Cook, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji was called to the chair ; and there were present Colonel Merewether, Mr. Geary, Captain Morland, Messrs. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, M. N. Banajee, Dosabhoy Framjee, R. N. Khote, and R. M. Sayani.

AN up-country paper understands that there will be several changes on the Viceroy's Staff before long. It is rumoured that Lord William Beresford will shortly be succeeded by Major Hamilton as Military Secretary to the Viceroy ; while Captains Burn, Harbord, Balfour, and Gordon will leave the Staff at the beginning of 1886. Major Cooper and Lord Herbrand Russel will probably be the only two left of the A.-D.-C.'s of 1885.

Truth says :—The Duke of Connaught has for several months been desirous of succeeding General Hardinge in the command at Bombay, while the Queen would have preferred to see him filling some post at home. I hear, however, that the Duke is to get his way, and it is probable that he will return to India in December for about two years. It is all very well for the Duke to pass some years in India, but it comes hard on the working and deserving officers that one of the best posts in the East should be filled by a young man who receives £25,000 a year from the country in addition to his military emoluments. The fact is that, if things go on at the present rate, every desirable berth in the public service will shortly be filled by Royalties and Serenities, and their *protégés* and hangers-on.

IN stating that two German boar hounds which have just been imported into India—probably the only animals of their breed that have ever been sent to this country—are the property of the Viceroy, the *Pioneer* is not quite accurate. The hounds were brought out for Lord William Beresford.

MORALISING upon the shock which the Opportunists have received from the unexpected result of the elections in France, the *Pall Mall Gazette* warns Liberals that their confident anticipations of a clear majority over Conservatives and Home Rulers may be falsified by the event.

THE next election of a Tagore Law Professor will be held by the Senate of the Calcutta University in March next. Candidates will have to select one of the four following subjects for the course of lectures : (1) The Law of Testamentary Devise as administered in British India ; (2) the Law relating to Damages ; (3) the Law relating to Riparian rights, including the Law of Alluvion and Diluvion, and the Law of property in navigable and non-navigable rivers ; (4) the Law relating to Adoption

So much dissatisfaction, it is said, has been expressed over the result of the last Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University that the Syndicate have been compelled to pass the following resolution with the object of restoring public confidence :—"That for the Entrance Examination eight examiners be appointed in English, six in Mathematics, six in Sanskrit and Bengali, and eight in History and Geography ; and that in addition to these examiners four head examiners be appointed, one in English, one in Mathematics, one in Sanskrit and Bengali, and one in History and Geography ; and that the duties of the head examiners in each subject shall be to prepare the examination papers and to look over ten per cent. of all the answer papers marked by each of the other examiners in his subject, and to call their attention to any want of uniformity in awarding marks or to any discrepancy in the results which he may notice, and, in case he should think proper, to return the papers to any examiner. It shall be the duty of the head examiner in each subject to call the examiners together before they begin to look over the papers, and to explain to them the way in which he considers that each question should be answered."

THE new cable for the Persian Gulf section of the Indo-European Telegraphs is on its way to the Gulf. The expedition is under the personal direction of Colonel Bateman-Champain, R. E., Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, assisted by Sir Henry Mance, electrician of the Persian Gulf section, and a competent technical staff. The new cable is intended to strengthen the weakest portion of the Indo-European system—viz., the section from Jashk, near the mouth of the Persian Gulf, to Bushire. From Kurrachee to Jashk there is a land line as well as a submarine one, and from Bushire to England there are two distinct lines, one (the Indo-European) through Persia, Russia, and Germany, and the other via Bussorah, Bagdad, and Constantinople. While there are thus alternative lines at all other parts of the Indo-European system, the Jashk-Bushire portion depends entirely on submarine cables, of which there are at present two—one laid in 1864 and the other in 1868. From age both have long been in a dangerous condition, and in need of constant repair. The question therefore arose whether this weak section should be strengthened by a new cable or by a land line from Jashk to one of the stations in Persia—Shiraz, for instance. The former course was decided upon last May, and the present expedition is the result. The new cable is 530 miles in length. Including the expense of laying, it will cost £80,000.

THE *Standard* says that on the 5th inst. a meeting was held at the National Liberal Club, for consultation with the three Indian delegates who have been sent over from the several Presidencies with the object of interesting the British electors in the claims of India. The Bombay delegate, Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, and Mr. Manmohan Ghose, from Bengal, had been in London for a week, but their colleague from Madras, Mr. Salem R. Mudeliar, only arrived whilst the Committee was sitting. The chair was taken by Mr. Allan Hume. Four candidates and several other English gentlemen were present, together with Indians now resident in London, and discussion arose as to the methods of promoting the objects of their mission. The delegates, the *Standard* says, are ready to speak on behalf of candidates, irrespective of party, who can be depended upon to support the interests of India. What they and their Indian friends consider is to be comprised under this phrase has been sketched in a statement brought by the last-arrived delegate. In consultation with the Committee formed to promote the success and guide the procedure of the movement, certain leading and test questions are to be framed for being put to candidates by those of their constituents who may be desirous of doing their part towards affirming the claim of India to its fair share of attention from the new Parliament. On one branch of the subject there is, it is understood, entire unanimity amongst the Indian representatives and their English advisers, namely, that the time has come for some practical and thorough inquiry into the administrative system of India in relation to the policy and decisions of Parliament following on the Act of 1858, which transferred authority from the Company to the Crown.

THE Lord Mayor presided on Tuesday, at the Mansion House, at the annual meeting of the Zenana and Medical Mission School and Home. The committee in their report pointed to the number of pupils—sixty-one—who had availed themselves of the schools, and to the progress of the work, for which aid was earnestly entreated. A special appeal was made for £500, to enable the affiliation with a London general hospital, and thus prepare the way to become a recognised medical school, to make some payment to the lecturers, to make more complete the departments of instruction, and to more widely assist the candidates unable to fully pay for board, residence, and instruction. The Lord Mayor said that the work done by the association was a very important one. At one time the British Government in India were opposed to doing anything in the shape of missionary labour, the first missionary in India having to work under a foreign flag ; but that state of things, fortunately, was now at an end. The society was especially important, as it was helping to spread Christianity in India by the employment of women, who were the means of conferring great blessings on their sisters in that country.

IT is stated that the Government and the military authorities are contemplating an important innovation in regard to warrant and non-commissioned officers quartered with European corps in India. It is proposed under certain regulations to grant them furloughs to England, with free passage home and out again in troopships. By direction of the Secretary for India, it has been intimated that regimental warrant officers will be allowed an advance in England of one month's pay on their return to India from furlough, the advance being recoverable in India under the regulations which apply in the case of commissioned officers.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR G. GREAVES left England on Oct. 7 in the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Surat to take up the command of the division in India recently vacated by the Duke of Connaught.

THE prospectus of the Manchester Ship Canal Company has been issued. The capital will be eight millions, in eight hundred thousand shares of £10 each.

THE death is reported as having occurred in London on the 4th inst., the day of his arrival on leave from India, of Colonel William Adam Smyth, commanding the 2nd Battalion of the Devonshire Regiment (the old 11th Foot), now quartered at Jhansi.

AS an instance of the pamphleteering activity of the Conservative party in England it was announced at the recent meeting of the National Union of Conservative Associations that the Union had circulated seven million of its publications during the past year.

THE Marquis of Ripon is to give the introductory address to the usual winter course of lectures of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, the subject being "Some aspects of the India of to-day."

A REPORT by Major Kitchener on the fall of Khartoum has been issued from the War Office. It throws doubt on the statement that that event was due to the treachery of Farag Pasha, and holds that the accusations of treachery are the outcome of mere supposition. "In my opinion," he says, "Khartoum fell from sudden assault when the garrison were too exhausted by privations to make proper resistance."

COLONEL PREJEVALSKI telegraphed from Oseh to St. Petersburg an account of his proceedings up to the 1st of July. He found it impossible to enter Thibet over the Kerige Mountains, as the passes were not passable by horses, and the Chinese had barricaded the roads with stones and destroyed the bridges. The inhabitants other than the Chinese, he states, are friendly to Russia. During July he hoped to cross the snow mountains between the rivers Keri and Chotan, and to follow the Chotan River to Aksu in August.

ACCORDING to a St. Petersburg paper, the Russian traveller Fodschenko recently discovered in Turkestan a plant which is said to be an excellent specific against cholera and typhus. It is used by the natives of Central Asia against all kinds of maladies, and every effort has been made to keep its properties from the knowledge of Europeans. The plant, which is named *Ferula Sumbul*, has been acclimatised in the Moscow Botanical Garden.

A FIRE raged in Clerkenwell on October 8, which was probably, with two exceptions, the most disastrous which has occurred in London during the existence of the present Metropolitan Fire-Brigade. Breaking out at a quarter before four o'clock in the morning in one large warehouse and rapidly involving another, the fire had, in the space of an hour, attacked seventeen large warehouses, and eventually caused damage of a more or less serious character to no fewer than forty-six buildings. At one time the firemen engaged in conflict with the flames seemed to be utterly powerless to check the fire, notwithstanding the fact that nearly all the available strength of the Metropolitan Fire-Brigade, under the command of Captain Shaw, was present. The scene of the fire was chiefly the great block of warehouses which were known as Charterhouse-buildings, and which formed the corner of Goswell and Clerkenwell roads. An estimate of the damage caused places it at £250,000.

SIGNORINA MARCHETTI'S POPULAR CONCERTS.

THE third of Signorina Marchetti's popular concerts yesterday was as successful as the two previous ones. Though the audience was not as large as a first-class singer would be expected to draw, still the select few who were present were very appreciative, and applauded the prima donna heartily for each of her contributions. The artiste and her able coadjutor are so well known by this time that it is superfluous to say anything about them. It will suffice to say that in each of her songs Signorina Marchetti acquitted herself in her usual brilliant style, and her beautiful voice with its extensive compass entranced the audience. She was especially successful in Flotow's "Martha" and the grand valse "Marchetti," which, it is to be presumed, has been composed and dedicated to her by Maestro Menesini. The rendition of this latter song brought a delightful evening's entertainment to a close.

THE CULTIVATORS AND IRRIGATION WELLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a commentary on what is said in your article of yesterday's date on this subject, will you allow me to place on record what I observed in the famine in the northern part of the Ahmednuggur districts ? Owing to the scarcity of fodder, almost every field had had a new well dug in it by the cultivator without, as I believe, any aid from Government. These wells averaged about 30 feet in depth, and from every one of them lucerne grass was grown to such an extent that it was almost a drug in the market. Every cart I passed in the Manmar-Ahmednuggur road had great bundles of it, instead of jowari stalks as is usual ; and this not only in villages near the highroad, but at considerable distances from it ; otherwise my nags would have suffered extensively, as no other fodder was procurable. This fact, of the digging of these wells, shows what natives can do if put to it ; and in the parts of Ahmednuggur to which I refer aid from Government to dig wells is, I should therefore say, in no way needed.

It would be interesting to know to what extent the cultivators kept these wells, in order in after years, as illustrating what interest they took in maintaining such manifest improvements and aids to cultivation. If they have not been kept in order it is only one proof more, where in my opinion none is required, of the happy-go-lucky nature of the ordinary Indian subject. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof" is their Biblical, but in this case most unbusiness-like, motto.

What is wanted is not so much Government advances to these men, as an education, not of books, which will make them more enterprising. They will then employ more of their spare time in making improvements in their lands. The assessment of "subsoil water advantages" may or may not stimulate them to exertion. In "the good old days" it would have done so, the days I mean when a tank was built or an irrigation project carried out, and the land assessed accordingly, i.e., with water-taxes either at once or after an interval of a few years. Under such circumstances men had to work to earn the rent and a living, or had to give up their lands to those who would, and I am strongly of opinion that for every one all round this was the best plan.

Oct. 27. PEAR.

THE INCIDENT AT POONA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In connection with the correspondence on the subject of the late incident at the Poona Native Girls' High School, kindly permit me to state that at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls' Schools held at Bombay in March last, when Sir James Fergusson, the late Governor, presided, and there were several European ladies and gentlemen present, as well as a large gathering of native ladies and gentlemen, the so-called National Anthem in Marathi was sung, and nobody either rose or was asked to rise on the occasion. I was present at this exhibition as a member of the Students' Society, and can therefore state the fact, and I understand that it is this same song the omission of which from the programme of the Poona exhibition has led to so much misunderstanding.—Yours, &c.

Bombay, Oct. 28. SHAMRAO VITHAL.

MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPORE, OCT. 26.

A MEETING was held at Kolhapore on the 22nd inst. to further the cause of affording medical education for women. There were present :—The Regent (in the chair), Colonel J. W. Watson, Acting Political Agent, Kolhapore and S. M. C., Captain W. B. Ferris, Acting Joint Administrator of Sangli, Captain J. W. Wray, Acting Assistant Political Agent Southern Maratha Country, Khan Saheb Meherjibhai Kuverji, Dewan of Kolhapore, Dr. G. Sinclair, Durbar Surgeon, Kolhapore, Mr. R. J. Shannon, State Executive Engineer, Kolhapore.

The following proposals were put before the meeting by Colonel Watson, and carried :—

That the Kolhapore Durbar be invited to write to the Dean of the Medical College for Women, Philadelphia, U. S. A., and procure thence a properly qualified medical lady whose services shall be devoted to the imparting of medical instruction to women in the S. M. Country. That the Durbar be invited also to place the female ward of the Albert Edward Hospital under such medical lady, subject to the general supervision of the Durbar Surgeon, and that the Durbar pay the passage and other expenses of such lady to Kolhapore.

That the Durbar be requested to place at the disposal of the Committee, for the furtherance of medical instruction amongst the women of the S. M. Country, a suitable building for accommodating ten female students (say the present building on Jitti Nallah), and have it placed in proper order for the accommodation of the ten students at the cost of the Durbar.

That the Durbar be asked to grant a site for a bungalow for the medical lady on a site opposite and close to the abovementioned building, and furnish the same, and give it to her for a residence free of rent. That the Durbar provide and pay a matron to be in charge of the students' building, and also provide and pay two or three peons, to be under the orders of the medical lady or matron. Also that the Durbar pay the monthly salary of the medical lady, and defray all miscellaneous charges of the establishment.

That the Durbar be invited to maintain two or more female students at a monthly cost of Rs. 10 per month, and when their education is completed, if possible, provide them with State employment. That the Southern Maratha States be similarly invited to send students, defraying, of course, their expenses, which are calculated at Rs. 10 a month.

In consideration of the above, the Southern Maratha States are requested (subject to Government sanction, which will be hereafter solicited to contribute annually towards the expenses of the establishment. The Kolhapore vassals and the public generally are also invited to subscribe.

That a permanent committee of administration be appointed to administer the finances and affairs generally of the establishment, of which the Regent of Kolhapore, the Chief and Joint Administrator of Sangli, the State Karbhari of Miraj, the Chief of Mudhol, and the Assistant Political Agent S. M. C. shall be members. Such committee to be presided over by the Political Agent for the time being. Two members and the president to be sufficient to form a quorum. That the Dewan of Kolhapore for the time being be requested to be permanent secretary.

When the Bombay Presidency scheme of female medical education has matured, we might ask to have the Kholhapore establishment affiliated to the Central College or institution.

The Dewan then read to the meeting the following memo. on behalf of the Regent in Council of Kolhapore :—The proposed scheme is one in which, it needs hardly be said, every right-minded person ought to take the deepest interest. When one takes in consideration the thousand and one sufferings of Indian women for want of female medical aid, he cannot help saying that an institution of this kind would be a great boon to the country. It is a fact known to all that an Indian woman would prefer death to being helped by a gentleman doctor in her delivery. There are some exceptions, but they are very few. A gentleman doctor is here and there called in, but that is when all other means have been resorted to, and found ineffective, and often when even the doctor's help would be of no avail, owing to the woman's strength having already been exhausted. In such cases the help of a lady doctor or a trained midwife and nurse, which can be resorted to from the very beginning of the labour, would be invaluable. The Regent in Council therefore considers it his duty to heartily support the scheme which has been laid before this meeting by the Acting Political Agent, Colonel Watson, and agrees, on the part of the Durbar, to the proposals therein contained. The Regent in Council would be glad to place the building on the Jitti Nalla at the disposal of the committee. This building, with its subsidiary out-houses, has cost the State Rs. 16,520 ; and an additional expenditure of Rs. 1,247 on account of partition walls, doors, and windows will provide in it accommodation for ten female pupils. From the plan that is placed before the meeting it will be seen that each pupil will be provided with a bedroom, a bath-room, and a cook-room. Two of the quarters provide extra accommodation in case any grown-up pupils having children should be admitted. The building forms three sides of a square, the fourth side having a wall with an entrance gate. The house and subsidiary buildings are further enclosed by a compound wall with another entrance gate, so that all the buildings are so situated that they can be closed against the public. To the south of the above building and close to it there is a high open plot of ground, which is considered to be a suitable site for the lady doctor's quarters, of which a plan has been prepared by Mr. Shannon, and is placed before the meeting. The quarters are estimated to cost Rs. 8,133. These will be conveniently situated, so that the pupils in the neighbouring quarters will be under constant supervision. The design provides a double suite of rooms, besides the drawing and dining-rooms, of which one might be used for purposes of consultation. A letter has already been sent to Miss Bodley, Dean, Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, asking her whether she would kindly help us in getting a duly qualified lady doctor, and if so to mention the terms as regards salary, &c., on which she would like to accept the appointment. It is now two weeks since the letter was sent, and it will take about eight weeks more to get a reply. We are unable to say what the salary would be until we hear from Miss Bodley. It will probably be about six months before the scheme is put in working order, unless we succeed in getting a lady doctor earlier. As it is proposed to extend the benefit of the institution to the Southern Maratha Country States, the Regent hopes that the Chiefs of those States will heartily co-operate with the Kolhapore Durbar in carrying out the worthy object which has been taken in hand. They need hardly be told that any money they will contribute in this direction will be better spent than the large subscriptions they have been giving from time to time in aid of institutions which have no direct connection with, and confer little benefit on, the people of their own states. The Regent considers the object in view highly charitable, and all well-to-do people ought to be actuated by charitable feelings in extending their support to it.

Captain Ferris informed the meeting that the Sangli State was prepared to contribute Rs. 100 per month for five years towards the maintenance of the institution.

The following propositions were then put before the meeting, and carried :—

That the best thanks of the meeting be offered to the Chief and the Acting Joint Administrator of Sangli for their liberal offer.

That the best thanks of the meeting be also conveyed to the Kolhapore Durbar for their having undertaken to carry out generally the proposals of the Acting Political Agent.

That Captain Wray be requested to ask the other S. M. Country Chiefs what amount they are willing to contribute.

That the Acting Political Agent be requested to report the proceedings of the meeting to Government, and obtain their sanction to the S. M. Country Chiefs being invited to subscribe to the institution.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE SUAKIM FORCE.

UNDER the orders of the Governor-General in Council the following despatch from the Secretary of State for India, forwarding copies of the votes of thanks agreed to by both Houses of Parliament in relation to the military operations in the Eastern Soudan, is published in Saturday's *Gazette of India* :—

INDIA OFFICE,

London, 24th September, 1885.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council.

My Lord,—With reference to the Secretary of State's Despatches of 7th May, No. 123, 16th July, No. 183, and 27th August, 1885, No. 227, and in continuation of para. 4 of No. 123, I have acknowledged the receipt of the letters of your Government relative to the brigade of Indian troops despatched to Suakim in the early part of this year.

2. The brigade, which was commanded by Brigadier-General J. Hudson, C. B., consisted of the following troops, viz :—

9th Bengal Cavalry,
15th and 17th Bengal Infantry,
28th Bombay Infantry,
1st Company Madras Sappers,

and was fully provided with transport, commissariat, and field hospitals. Camel transport for service with the British troops which proceeded from England to Suakim, together with survey and other establishments, as well as labourers for employment in connection with the construction of railways in Egypt, were likewise organised and provided by your Government.

3. My predecessor has already (Despatch, 7th May, 1885, No. 123) expressed the hearty acknowledgments of Her Majesty's Government in regard to the manner in which the brigade was organised and despatched to Suakim.

4. I have now the gratification of informing you that votes of thanks to the officers and men engaged in the recent naval and military operations in Egypt were passed by both Houses of Parliament on 12th August, 1885. Copies of the votes of thanks are forwarded herewith ; and I request that they may be made known in the usual manner to the troops composing the Suakim Brigade, and to the Army in general.

5. I have much satisfaction in stating that, in recognition of his services at Suakim, Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer the distinction of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath on Brigadier-General Hudson.

6. The honours and promotions conferred on officers of the British and Indian services in connection with the recent operations in Egypt were announced in the *London Gazette* of 25th August, 1885.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) RANDOLPH S. CHURCHILL.

BENGAL.

AN ELOPEMENT FROM SINGAPORE.—On Friday in the Police Court, Calcutta, before Mr. C. H. Reily, the officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Simmonds, attorney-at-law, applied for an order to transfer an enticement case to Singapore in which a Mr. Heron, a tradesman of Singapore, is the complainant, and Mr. S. O. Abel, proprietor of the Abel's Circus, is the defendant. It appears that about eleven years ago Mr. Abel was carrying on business as a hotel-keeper in Singapore, and Mrs. Heron was then in his employ as barmaid. Mr. Heron, who was in the habit of frequenting the hotel, formed an acquaintance with her and married her. Shortly after the marriage Mr. Abel closed his business and left Singapore, and Mr. and Mrs. Heron lived happily up till a year ago, when Mr. Abel, having returned to Singapore, revived his friendship with Mrs. Heron, but without the knowledge of her husband. About three months ago, however, Mr. Heron left the town on business, and, returning unexpectedly, he found in his wife's pocket a letter which he demanded to see, and on her refusing he took it forcibly away from her, and read its contents, which disclosed the intimacy which existed between her and Mr. Abel. He then demanded an explanation from Mr. Abel, who refused to give him any, and soon after, it is alleged, the latter left Singapore with Mrs. Heron. On missing her, Mr. Heron brought the matter to the notice of the authorities in Singapore, and the Colonial Secretary there communicated with the authorities in Calcutta. The following week he came to Calcutta, and finding that the police had not been set in motion, owing to the Foreign Secretary being at Simla, he communicated with Mr. Johnstone, of the Detective Force, who thereupon telegraphed to the authorities at Singapore, and obtained a warrant under which Mr. Abel was arrested. His worship, after hearing Mr. Simmonds, thought that he had no jurisdiction to grant the application, and accordingly informed Mr. Abel that he would not detain him. The matter is pending before the Deputy Commissioner of Police.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE CRISIS IN BULGARIA.

THE Burgomaster of Philippopolis is said to have issued proclamations stating that the Sultan has in principle recognized the union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia under the sceptre of Prince Alexander. A telegram to the *Political Correspondence* has conveyed the same intelligence, adding that the Roumeliots are in great joy at this auspicious turn in affairs, but that they think further cessions should now instantly be made, in order to regularize their position. Their leading men are said to desire that the Organic Statute by which Eastern Roumelia was constituted should be formally abrogated, and that a Grand National Assembly should at once be convoked for revising the Constitution, for introducing a uniform system of government for the two countries, and for voting such credits as may be necessary for paying the tribute and outstanding debts to the Porte. The *Times'* correspondent at Sophia, telegraphed, however, that the prospect of the Porte sanctioning the union and upholding the Prince of Bulgaria seemed very remote, Russian rancour against the Prince appearing unabated, notwithstanding reports to the contrary.

All signs here are against a reconciliation of Russia and his Highness. On Sunday two events occurred at Philippopolis tending to cheer the Bulgarians—namely, the arrival of Mr. Lascelles, which relieved the sense of isolation, and the receipt of tidings of the reception by the Czar of the deputation sent to Copenhagen. But another event occurred here on the same day which might well damp the Prince's cheerfulness, and which, while illustrating what precedes, may suggest to M. Karaveloff that the reception of the deputation was possibly not an unmixed benefit. On that day M. Kolander received from M. de Giers a message for the Prince, to the following purport :—

"As you stated that you were carried away by the popular movement and had neither knowledge nor part in what has occurred, I am bound to believe you. Nevertheless the Czar's Government regrets the adventurous policy into which you have been drawn, and which can only prove detrimental to the real interest of Bulgaria. The Czar's Government will take measures to prevent a recurrence of such surprises."

This message has the greater significance because it was despatched subsequently to the interviews of M. de Giers and Prince Bismarck and of Count Szechenyi with the German Chancellor. Another despatch of M. de Giers to M. Kolander declares that Russia will take measures to form a strong Government in Bulgaria ; and the Czar's reply to the deputation states much the same.

A correspondent who had an interview with Prince Alexander on Oct. 5 says :—

The Prince received me very kindly ; but having to attend a review of volunteers and be present at the departure of the regiment of cavalry for the frontier, he soon hurried away to keep his appointments. Prince Alexander expressed his gratitude to the British press for the sympathetic manner in which it had received the news of the union, and for its intelligent appreciation of an orderly national movement. He said :—"I trust that the workmanlike manner in which everything has been done will establish our claim as a people to European respect. For my part, I have only obeyed the will of the people, and am aware that the expression of it should be dignified and in all respects worthy of them."

As to the aspirations of the Bulgarians, the same correspondent says he learned in the course of a long conversation with M. Karaveloff, that the aspirations of the Bulgarians were limited to the consummation of the union and the enjoyment of a peaceful national existence, undisturbed by the exercise of foreign influence in their midst.

They do not aspire to political independence, but rather desire the maintenance of their present relations to the Porte on a footing of greater cordiality. It is foreign to their purpose to agitate in Macedonia, where the *status quo* is most desirable. They hope the other Balkan States will abstain from agitating a question which is quite unripe for agitation. M. Karaveloff dwelt strongly upon the same points as M. Stransky, especially the unanimous resolve of the Bulgarians to stand by their Prince. He informed me that the movement was intended for spring, but that it had been precipitated by Russian action against the Prince, and ultimately brought about by an unforeseen event in a rural district. Nevertheless the new organization was so complete as to be fully able to meet every emergency. The Prince's prompt decision had facilitated the execution of the plan without the smallest disturbance of order.

KING MILAN ON THE SITUATION.

King Milan has delivered the following speech to the Servian Skupshtina :—

Honourable Deputies,—I have summoned you to deliberate upon the interests of our country, and to inform you that, in my estimation, a serious moment has arrived when the security of the Balkan States constituted by the Berlin Treaty has sustained a shock. I therefore submit to you the measures which have been rendered necessary by the unexpected turn of events for the protection of our country and for the preservation of the interests of the Servian nation. I trust that you will arrive at a speedy decision, in order, with the help of God and your well-tried love for your country, to arrive at the object in view. Hitherto I have not been able, without risking the interests of the realm, to carry out the projects I, as the head of the nation, had at heart, and which, as Servian and King, it behoved me to carry out. May the Servian people learn from you, their deputies, that I defend their rights, that I am true to my country, and that I shall quickly meet all danger with deeds. In asking you to support the measures which I to-day submit to you, I trust that all the burdens and duties arising out of them will be borne by you with confidence in the future and with the knowledge that you are defending the inviolable possessions of your country.

The measures submitted to the Skupshtina give the Government full powers to take all further steps they may deem necessary, and authorize a loan for increased armaments. They also comprise some new military laws. The Skupshtina has passed these measures, and the session was closed on Sunday, after an address in answer to the speech from the Throne had been voted.

The deputies said that it seemed to them that the hour had arrived for deciding whether their nation was to consolidate its existence or to be swept away. Recent events had put their national life in peril. While Servia, faithful to treaty obligations and relying upon the safeguards established by the Treaty of Berlin, had endeavoured to live at peace with her neighbours, another State, less scrupulous, had been addicted to agitation, and now claimed the reward of successful audacity. But if the violent annihilation of an international treaty were now to be all owed, then all guarantees for the peaceful development of States, and all guarantees against the propaganda of rapine would be swept away. The deputies thanked the King for having shown himself an exponent of their patriotic sentiments, and assured him of their loyalty, which was proved by their having accepted by acclamation all the Bills submitted to them. They concluded with these words :—"The people believe in the lucky star of the Obrenovichs, and they trust in you, the first King of revived Servia. They are convinced that you will continue to guide them with the prudence rendered necessary by past events, and with the resolution which the present and future interests of the country demand. In this faith they cry, 'Long live the King !'"

The war preparations in Servia are being carried on with activity, and there is no abatement of the high tone taken by the national press.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN TURKEY.

Reuter's agent at Constantinople states that the attitude of Servia has compelled the Porte to call out an increased number of reserves, who are arriving from all parts, to be stationed on the Bulgarian and Servian frontiers. There are already 8,000 men at Mustapha Pasha, 11,000 at Adrianople and the same number in other parts of Thrace. In Macedonia there are 15,000 men, and 12,000 at Kossovo. In the European provinces of the Turkish Empire the total number of men is 120,000, and 30,000 more are on their way.

CONFERENCE OF AMBASSADORS.

The Ambassadors of the six Great Powers have twice met in conference at the residence of Count Corti at Therapia, under the presidency of the Italian representative. According to a correspondent, the first subject which has engaged attention is the question of the armaments of Servia and her threatening attitude during the present crisis. The proposals to invite this little kingdom to disarm, or, perhaps, to form one which it was suggested that invitation should be given, do not seem to have met with the approval of all the diplomatists present. Thus at the very outset of the Conference a difference of opinion has manifested itself, which leaves grave doubt in the minds of the Turkish Ministers as to the seriousness of the indications of disapproval which were ostentatiously given by certain Powers to the conduct of the petty State now threatening the peace of Europe.

THE ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA.

In the Hungarian Parliament M. Tissa, the Prime Minister, made a speech containing several declarations as to the attitude of Austria-Hungary with regard to the revolution at Philippopolis.

The Minister began by denying that Austria-Hungary had been in any way privy to the revolution, and added that Prince Alexander's act must be considered as a flagrant violation of the Treaty of Berlin. At Kremsier, he said, there had been no specific arrangements between the Emperors, but only a general arrangement to preserve the peace on the basis of existing treaties ; and it would now be the object of the Emper

nected with the Church of England. In Bengal there were some 8,000 or 9,000 Christians, most of whom were connected with the Church Missionary Society. They were widely scattered and separated by immense distances, as well as by wide differences of languages, race, and customs. They were doing their utmost now to supply the native congregations with native pastors. The demand as yet exceeded the supply, and the quality was not always all that could be desired. But the theological schools which the Church Missionary Society had established in the chief centres were doing much to remove the deficiency. A link was needed between the minister and the people, and the people wanted training in managing their Church affairs. Hence the Church Missionary Society, some years ago, urged the appointment of local church committees, and this measure had been generally carried out with excellent effect. Then what was really needed for the further development of the organization of the Church in India was to make episcopal superintendence real, constant, close, and effective. Given real episcopal superintendence, and the Church councils would fall into their proper place, and be most useful in keeping together the scattered congregations, and also in attracting others to join them.

Other speakers followed.

A discussion followed, at the close of which the Bishop of Winchester, who was in the chair, expressed a fervent hope that every effort would be made to establish a great daughter Church of the Church of England in India—a Church which should be adapted to the needs of the people and should not necessarily be an exact reproduction of mother Church. It had been suggested that each diocese should endeavour to found a mission in some part of India. He was proud and thankful to say that his diocese was taking steps in that direction, and by the generosity of a layman, who had contributed £1,000 for the purpose, the diocese of Winchester was forming a mission in the diocese of Rangoon.—(Cheers.)

LORD KIMBERLEY ON HIS SUCCESSOR.

AT a Liberal meeting at Norwich the other day Lord Kimberley took up Lord Randolph's allegation that Lord Ripon had squandered the financial resources of India, and, by his procrastination and short-sighted policy, had invited the Russians to take possession of the territory of Afghanistan, so that a very heavy and grievous burden had been placed upon the people of India. This was what Lord Randolph Churchill said at Wimborne on the 13th of August; and Lord George Hamilton, in a speech at Glasgow on the 25th of September, argued that the late Government, by its apathy and indifference allowed a great military authority to establish itself on the confines of an ally whom we are bound to defend, the result being that the expenditure of India was increased by £1,000,000 or 2,000,000. The reflection which occurred to him was,—What a splendid instance this is of the magnificent audacity of Lord Randolph Churchill! (Laughter.) Lord R. Churchill forgot to state that by the last Afghan war—a war which he believed to have been one of the most unwise, unjustifiable, and wanton ever undertaken by this country—a burden of £20,000,000 was placed upon India. Then, in other words, it was said that we ought to have gone to war with Russia to prevent her advancing to Merv. He could not conceive any greater calamity that could have happened to the civilized world, or anything more utterly unwise, than that they should have gone to war or taken any measures approaching to war to prevent Russia approaching the confines of Afghanistan. (Cheers.) No doubt it was an inconvenience to us in India that Russia should be so near, but, on the other hand, it would have been an impossible policy to have interfered to prevent Russia from approaching the confines of Afghanistan, and the late Government did not accordingly attempt it. Then they were told that they had entailed upon India by their policy a burden of one or two millions. It was perfectly true, and it was a lamentable fact, that India would have to bear considerably increased taxation for the purpose of defending its frontiers. But what did they do when they were in an alleged apathetic condition? They were repairing the breaches, which the Tories had made in Afghanistan. (Cheers.) The Tories having made an enemy of every Afghan, they were employed in converting the Afghan again into a friend. (Cheers.) They had heard a great deal about Lord Beaconsfield's scientific frontier, but what were the steps the Conservatives took to make a fortified frontier? They were too much engaged in invading Afghanistan, and if they had spent upon fortifications one-half or one-fourth of the £20,000,000 which they spent upon the war in Afghanistan India would have been in a safe condition and the £20,000,000 would never have been expended. (Cheers.) Then they saw that they were making a railway to Candahar, and for what? For the purpose of supporting their invasion of Afghanistan, for the purpose of supporting the garrison they intend to place at Candahar; but that was no part of the defence of frontier of India, but it was extending it into another country and making that country our enemy. Our policy was to endeavour to make the Afghans our friends, and in order to do that we first of all retired from Afghanistan, (Cheers). That policy has had a far greater effect than we should have supposed in so short a time. Then they were told that they stopped the railway to Quetta. Lord Hartington thought it wise not to proceed with that railway, because it was part and parcel of the system of invading Afghanistan, and he did not think Afghans would believe that we were in earnest in not intending to invade their country if we went on with the line. When the moment came that the Russians had approached to Merv he (Lord Kimberley) gave orders, as a member of the Government, for resumption of that railway.

MEDICAL MISSIONS IN INDIA.

THE Lord Mayor recently presided, at the Mansion-house, at the annual meeting of the Zenana and Medical Mission School and Home. The committee in their report pointed to the number of pupils—61—who had availed themselves of the school, and to the progress of the work for which aid was earnestly entreated. A special appeal was made for £2,000 to ensure the affiliation with a London general hospital, and thus prepare the way to become a recognized medical school, to make some payment to the lecturers, to make more complete the departments of instruction, and to more widely assist the candidates unable to fully pay for board, residence, and instruction. The Lord Mayor, in opening the proceedings, said that the work done by the association was a very important one. At one time the British Government in India were opposed to doing anything in the shape of missionary labour, the first missionary in India having to work under a foreign flag; but that state of things fortunately was now at an end. That society was especially important as it was helping to spread Christianity in India by the employment of women, who were the means of conferring great blessing on their sisters in that country. Dr. Owles moved the adoption of the report, and said there was very great need of medical missions in India, and it was important that they should send to India more women, who combined the powers of the healing of the sick and the preaching of the Gospel. The Rev. A. E. Baumann seconded the resolution, which was carried, as was also the following, moved by the Rev. Gordon Calthrop and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Hutchins—"That this meeting hears with great satisfaction of the valuable work already done in the mission field by the ladies trained at the school and home, and recognizes in Zenana and medical mission work the most effectual agency for reaching the women and children of the East, and commends very earnestly the society to the support of the Christian public."

THE MARRIAGE OF SIR CHARLES DILKE.

THE Right Hon. Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, M.P. for Chelsea, late President of the Local Government Board, was on Oct. 3 married to Mrs. Mark Pattison at St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, which is the parish church of the whole of the new Parliamentary borough of Chelsea as constituted under the Redistribution Act. The ceremony was arranged to take place by special licence at half-past twelve o'clock, precisely at noon Sir Charles Dilke arrived, accompanied by his son, Master Wentworth Dilke, the Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P., who acted as best man, and Mr. J. E. C. Bodley. Both Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain received a hearty welcome from the crowd assembled at the west door of the church. The bride arrived shortly before the appointed hour, accompanied by her brother, Colonel Strong, who gave her away, her brother-in-law, Mr. Frank Winn Pattison, and Mrs. Pattison, her sisters, Mrs. Neale and Mrs. Tuckwell, and her nieces, Miss Tuckwell and Miss Strike. The service was immediately proceeded with by the Rev. Gerald Blunt, M.A., rector of Chelsea. The invitation to the wedding were confined exclusively to a few near relations, but the large body of the church was filled with a crowd of constituents of both parties, and of personal and political friends, among whom were Mr. Westlake, Q.C., and Mrs. Westlake, Mr. Firth, M.P. (junior member for Chelsea), and Mrs. Firth, M. Gennadius, the Greek Chargé d'Affaires, M. Cataiani, of the Italian Embassy, Mr. Whitby Stokes, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. M'Coll, editor of the *Athenæum*, Mrs. Hullah, Miss Eleanor Smith, General Kent, and several members of the Foreign and other public offices. The old and present borough of Chelsea Liberal Associations were largely represented, including Mr. G. W. Osborn (the president), Mr. W. Pennach (the honorary secretary), Mr. F. H. A. Hardcastle, Mr. John Loader, Mr. Æneas Smith, and Mr. J. D. Nieass. The prominent local Conservatives were also present, including Mr. Churchwarden Wheeler. The register was signed by Mrs. Tuckwell, Mrs. Neale, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Pattison, Colonel Strong, and Mr. Bodley. On the conclusion of the ceremony the bride and bridegroom, who were cheered with great enthusiasm as they left the church, drove to Mr. F. W. Pattison's house in Barwood Place, and later in the day went to Oatlands Park. During the day congratulatory telegrams were received from Major Dilke, of Maxstoke, from diplomatic representatives abroad, members of the House of Commons, and many other friends.

MR. RAYMOND WEST ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

MR. RAYMOND WEST publishes a long letter in the *Times* on the Silver Question. The letter concludes as follows:—"If the means can be found first of ascertaining at short intervals the real interchangeable relation of gold and silver to each other, and secondly, of making both circulate freely at their real reciprocal values as thus ascertained, the principal nations, it should seem, ought to be most willing to adopt a scheme which would bring about an end so important and universally beneficial. I proceed to show how, as it strikes me, the thing could be done. A council should be formed of representatives of the different countries interested, and named by their respective Governments, having for its function to determine from time to time the real relation in value between silver and gold. This relation should be accepted as binding until a new relative valuation had been fixed by the same council and had come into operation on the day appointed. The council should be composed of a number of members or decided by a number of votes for each of the countries represented, bearing some approximate proportion to its monetary interests. British India should have a separate voice, and so, if it desired, should China, and also Japan. The several Powers taking part in the agreement should be bound each one to each of the others to give effect to it, even in the case of war between individual nations thus associated. Five years' notice should be required of withdrawal from the association. The committee should meet once in six weeks. The relative valuation determined by it should take effect from a fortnight after its meeting, but should be published immediately, and communicated by telegraph to the chief centres of commerce in each quarter of the globe. Each nation employing, like Great Britain, a gold coin as its unit of value should issue, in return for silver bullion, silver coins of the same weight as its standard gold coins. In the United Kingdom each such coin would be of the weight of a sovereign, the alloy being regulated accordingly. Each nation employing, like France, a silver coin as its unit of value should issue, in return for gold bullion, gold coins of the same weight as its standard silver coins. In France or Italy such a gold coin would be of the weight of a franc or lira. The alloy could be regulated so as to be equal in weight to a defined multiple of that in a franc. In every country which is a member of the association or union silver should be a legal tender for gold, or gold a legal tender for silver—that is, for the payment of obligations due in coin of the one or the other metal, at the relative rate determined by the international committee and in operation on the day of the payment or tender. Thus, if the relation of 19 to 1 had been fixed for the first six weeks of 1886, a debt in England of 14. should be payable either by a sovereign or by nineteen of the silver coins, each equal in weight (without alloy) to the gold contained in a sovereign. In France, under the same circumstances, a debt of 19 frs. should be payable either by 19 frs. in silver or by a single gold coin containing a weight of gold equal to 1-20th part of 19 silver pieces.

The valuation fixed by the international council as between silver and gold would seldom, however, be such that a given weight of gold would be worth an exact multiple of the same weight of silver without fractions. Instead of the proportion 19 to 1, we should, *e.g.*, have 19 1-25 to 1. But this need not cause any practical difficulty. The committee would express their valuations according to the decimal scale, and a few coins of fractional values in silver according to that scale would serve to a precise adjustment of a debt of 100 pounds. Thus in the case supposed, the proportion being 19·04 to 1, a sum of 100*l.* would be exactly discharged by 1,901 silver coins each of the weight of a sovereign. Suppose the sum to be paid were 57*l.*, it could be discharged by 570 silver coins, or, say 1,085·7, which the ·7 would be paid by a fractional coin containing three-tenths of the quantity of silver contained in the larger one (equal in weight to a sovereign). Suppose, however, the sum to be paid were not 57*l.*, but 57*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, should the 14*s.* 9*d.* as well as the 57*l.* be payable at the option of the debtor in the new coins? This would not be necessary. Fractional parts of a pound due should be payable, as now, in the current shillings and pence. As a matter of convenience bankers and money-dealers would convert shillings and pence into decimals of a pound, and would pay and receive in the new coins by the little ones only for all sums whatever. The exact equivalents would be readily ascertained by reference to a table, and the new coins would practically be current everywhere.

In France a debtor wishing to pay in gold what he owed in silver francs would, according to the valuation supposed, have to give 100 gold pieces weighing each a franc to discharge an obligation of 1,900 frs. Instead of this he would find that the debt to be discharged were ·32 fr. 65 cents, it could be paid either in francs or in the gold pieces weighing each a franc so far as an integral number of these pieces would go, the remainder being paid in silver. A table beginning with 1,901 fr.=francs d'or 100 would show at a glance the proportion of each number of the new gold coins to francs according to the valuation in force of 19·04 to 1. Of the 10 fr. and 20 fr. pieces would, under this plan, play a part analogous, to that played in England by shillings, and should be legal tender only for small sums. They would soon, for obvious reasons, go almost entirely out of the pieces containing as much gold by weight as a franc contains of silver would take their place for most transactions on a large scale.

With the relative values of gold and silver regulated in the way we have supposed, it is obvious that a debtor holding both gold and silver would have no object in paying his debt with the one rather than the other in order to make a gain or avoid a loss by using the cheaper coin. Their values would, for all purposes, and for the time being, be strictly defined; and the payer would use the one or the other simply as he had more or less of each at hand. He might, indeed, speculate on a rise in the relative value of gold as compared with silver at the next periodical revision of values by the international council; but others would speculate on a fall. The withdrawal or withholding of gold or of silver from the market through anticipations of this kind would never affect the general results very materially, any more than similar operations do now. It is obvious that with silver and gold made equally a legal tender at relative values, ascertained and regulated as I have urged, silver would be held with far more confidence, and would be used enormously more in the transactions of commerce, than at present. Great quantities of it would not be thrown upon the market in a panic and the spasmodic variations in its price that have been common for some years would be succeeded by gradual, almost insensible, fluctuations of value, depending on the general demand of the world for the one metal as compared with the other, and so small within any given period of a few months as not materially to disturb the calculations and the operations of commerce. If difficulty were apprehended in reconciling the ignorant masses to what might be called the equitable standard, the operation of the rule as to interchangeable legal tender might be limited to sums of 10*l.* and upwards. This qualification of the general rule would make no perceptible difference in its aggregate operation and effects.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr T G St A Nixon, B	Lt-Col J H M Barnett, M S C
Mr G J Ponsonby, B	Lieut R A Ritherdon, M S C
Mr M J Monckton, B	Lieut G A Carruthers, M S
Major C H Scott, R Art	C
Capt R T Gartside-Tipping, R S C	Mr M C Leckie, Bo
Col H A Justice, M S C	Mr G M Ryan, Bo
	Lieut-Col J L Fagan, Bo

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr L E H Yates, B, 4 mo	Surg M O'Dwyer, B, 6 mo
Mr F Foreman, B, 6 mo	Mr C L S Cummins, M, 3 mo
Mr H Clogstown, B, 6 mo	
Mr H Mostyn-Owen, B, 9 mo	Mr R J Oxenham, Bo, 14 days
Mr P A Sandilands, B, 12 mo	Mr C B Pritchard, Bo, to April 15, 1886
Col J C C Daunt, V C, B S C, 6 mo	Mr P G Scott, Bo, 3 mo
Major A de C Rennick, B S C, 6 mo	Lt-Col W A Salmon, Bo, S C, 91 days
Capt W H Young, B S C, 12 days	Capt W P Kennedy, Bo, S C, 7 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr E J Lloyd, B C S	Mr J W Wright, B
Mr F T Hewson, B C S	Mr C P White, B
Mr W Coldstream, B C S	Lt-Col R M B Thomas, B S C
Mr H W Steel, B C S	Lieut-Col R H Palmer, B S C
Mr W Young, B C S	Capt E J F Wood, B S C
Mr W Wiseman, B	Capt W H Young, B S C
Mr R K B Thomson, B	Mr W F Harrom, M
Mr G U T Barnardo, B	Mr C Vincent, M
Mr J Pait, B	Mr C E B S Saunders, M
Mr H F Young, B	Capt F C Maltby, M S C
Mr H E Pelierson, B	Surg-Maj E Fawcett, M
Mr A V Heath, B	Mr J MoL Campbell, Bo, C S
Mr G H Bayly, B	Mr C H Candy, B
Mr G Pruce, B	Mr R G Oxenham, Bo

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THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

AFTER an absence from England of nearly a year, Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, who has considerably improved in health, made his first appearance in public on Oct. 3, at a dinner given by Mr. James Paxman and Mr. Thomas Bolis at the Inventions Exhibition. In returning thanks for his health, which had been drunk with acclamation, Sir Philip referred to the Colonial Exhibition, which is to be held on the site of the Inventions Exhibition next year. As is already known a Royal Commission was issued for the undertaking, of which Sir Philip has, by command of H R H the Prince of Wales, been appointed secretary. Requests to the various colonies to take part in the exhibition were despatched in October last year, and every colony had heartily responded. The entire available space had been allotted, and each colony would undertake the arrangement of their own section. The Prince of Wales was taking the most active interest in the project, and would take a large and personal interest in its carrying out. The colonial sections of the great Paris Exhibition, at which his Royal Highness had been present as special commissioner, had proved one of the most interesting features of that great world's fair; but there could be no question that since the colonies had responded to their invitations so heartily, the Intercolonial Exhibition of 1886 would prove still more interesting. There could be no question that the undertaking would be a great success. Referring briefly to the Inventions Exhibition, Sir Philip regretted his enforced absence during such a long period, but congratulated everyone concerned on the success which had been achieved. The exhibition had been popular, interesting, and instructive, and, especially in the show of electric lighting and machinery, a brilliant exhibition. This was largely due to the aid received from so many able men. In especial he congratulated Messrs. Davey, Paxman, and Co., and Mr. Gooch on the share they had taken in the electric lighting. Sir Francis Bolton, whose absence through ill-health was much to be regretted, had also worked as hard as he possibly could to secure the brilliant success he had achieved in the lighting of the fountains and the grounds. It has been ordered that models of soldiers of the native Indian army shall be sent to the exhibition, and with this object twenty-two men have been selected to be modelled at Calcutta.

THE FIRST DAY OF SIXPENNY TELEGRAMS.

A LONDON paper, giving the results of the first day of sixpenny telegrams, writes:—The busiest part of the working day at the Central Telegraph Office is, however, from about eleven in the morning till about three in the afternoon, and a pretty safe judgment could be formed at three o'clock yesterday afternoon as to which of two conflicting opinions would be supported by the first day's experience. There were many who maintained that if addresses were to be charged for the message that could be squeezed into the fag-end of the twelve words would necessarily be so small as to be practically useless. On the other hand it was contended that by a very little care on the part of the public addresses could be so curtailed as to leave within the sixpenny rate quite enough words to serve for a very large proportion of the telegrams ordinarily sent. The soundness of this latter opinion seems to be abundantly established, or at any rate very greatly supported, by the fact that whereas with a shilling minimum and free addresses hardly any messages came within the twelve-word limit, yesterday at three o'clock more than 40 per cent. had done so. That we venture to think, is a very remarkable result, more specially when it is remembered that the experience of continental countries has shown that it takes some little time for the public to become well trained in the art of condensation, and in the use of cheap messages for the purposes apart from business. There can be little doubt that before very long people will begin to employ the telegraph for many domestic and social emergencies for which the minimum charge hitherto has been to a very great extent prohibitory. It may be thought perhaps that the first day's experience of the new tariff may be somewhat exceptional, inasmuch as a good many may send short telegrams just by way of taking advantage of a novelty. To some very slight extent this may be the case perhaps. There are always a few who will use a semi-jocular trial of any new thing, and they may perhaps send a sixpenny telegram that is not really necessary, just as they would rush over a bridge from which a toll-gate had been removed, merely for the sake of saying that they were among the first to do so. But the telegraph is not exactly a novelty, and if any of its yesterday's patrons were of this class they were probably more than counterbalanced by people who do not very readily appropriate new ideas, or who had not yet learned what the Postmaster-General had done for their convenience. We may add that the experience of the London Central Office was pretty much the same as that of all the chief centres of activity throughout the country; indeed as we explained in an article on Tuesday, so large a proportion of provincial telegrams come through this office that the experience of London and the country may be taken to be pretty nearly identical in this matter.

As was explained in the article referred to, there are certain towns and institutions—Bristol and Liverpool and the London and Provincial Stock Exchanges were instanced—which exchange telegrams independently of the London centres, and it may be thought by outside critics of the telegraph system that decentralisation might be carried on to a much greater extent than is actually done. As a matter of fact, decentralisation is effected wherever it is found to be economically practicable—that is to say, wherever any two towns in the kingdom have sufficient telegraphic intercourse with each other to "fill a wire" a separate wire is set up; but unless they can fully occupy a wire and a staff of clerks at each end it is found in practice to be more economical for them to correspond through St. Martin's-le-Grand. As a matter of fact, the centres that are thus connected independently are only a few, but they are of course the chief business centres of the country, and they issue and receive a very large proportion of the total telegrams of the kingdom. A separate investigation into the report of the evidence taken before the Committee appointed in 1883 to examine the subject of central post-office buildings and establishments, the desirability of decentralisation is quite recognised by the chief of the department; but experience has shown that both economy and efficiency require that the great majority of places shall communicate through one great centre, and that centre, as we have said, is the vast third floor in the new building in St. Martin's-le-Grand. There were yesterday, during the busiest portion of the day, about a thousand persons employed here and some six hundred or more in the floor above, as a staff for metropolitan telegrams; altogether, therefore, there were about 1,600 persons employed to cope with any torrent of verbosity which the British public might be pleased to pour in upon them. Their resources were, however, by no means overtaxed at any period throughout the day. The change of tariff, in fact, made no perceptible difference whatever in the working or general appearance of the central office yesterday, and, though there seems to have been at the counters of the various postal telegraph offices throughout London rather a rush of business, the rush consisted to a very great extent of inquirers as to the operation of the new tariff and the mode of filling up the new forms.

There is one point in connection with the subject which we may be doing a service by calling public attention to. We allude to the registration of addresses, the possibility of which does not seem to be so generally known among the senders and receivers of inland messages as it ought to be. Those who are accustomed to send foreign telegrams know that addresses have always been charged for, and they have been all along familiar enough with registration as a means of sparing expense. With inland messages, however, the free addresses have precluded any great inducement to economise their length, and comparatively few persons have registered. Already, however, business men have discovered the advantage of it, which may be thus illustrated. "Smith, Tomkins, and Co., 496 Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.," would be an address which would reckon as ten words, and would leave within the sixpenny limit only two words for the actual message. Smith, Tomkins, and Co. may, however, go to the Post-office and register their address together with any name or word in substitution of the four words of their firm. They may take the first name in the firm—Smith—or it, as is just within the bounds of possibility, there is a Smith already on the register they may take "Faith," "Hope," or "Charity." They pay down a guinea, and throughout the year from the date of registration all messages arriving in London for Faith, Hope, or Charity will be duly delivered to them without any address at all; so that for their correspondent's sixpence an actual message of eleven words may be sent. The advantage of this is obvious now that addresses have to be paid for, and on Wednesday over 200 firms were registered, and yesterday they were coming in thick and fast. Apart from registration, however, it is interesting to notice that at three o'clock yesterday, under the pressure of self-interest, the addresses that had been sent in for transmission by telegraph showed a reduction of over fifty per cent. So true it is that we never know what we can do till we try. Whether this reduction will involve any difficulty in the delivery of me-sages, as has been feared by a great many persons, is a matter upon which a very little experience will pretty decisively pronounce.

Although the exact number of messages which passed through St. Martin's-le-Grand yesterday could not be ascertained we are informed that an official estimate states that the number which usually averages 60,000 per day, had been exceeded by nearly 40 per cent. At the various district offices there was likewise a remarkable increase. At the Fleet-street office 1,050 telegrams were sent out and about 400 handed in, while at Ludgate-circus nearly 500 were handed in, the daily average in each case being about 300.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour with out leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. ASK your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

INGENIOUS FRENCH ELECTIONEERING TRICK.

FRANCE, like England, is about to elect a new Chamber; and the papers are a good deal exercised in viticulations as to the result. The *Figaro* is bound to take the lead, and it has done so in a way which is all its own. Instead of troubling itself with nice estimates as to local feeling, it has found means to secure the handwriting of the most prominent men before the country in order from their way of dotting their *i*'s and crossing their *t*'s to prognosticate their fortunes, or at least the qualities that ought to make or mar them. The huge budget of evidence has been submitted to Dr. Poggi, the most eminent living professor of that science of graphology which the late Abbé Michon brought to perfection. The doctor is evidently a strong Conservative as well as a man of science, and his first glance at the handwriting of M. Barodet discovers the impenitent Radicalism of that candidate in every sign. M. Barodet's characters are "inharmonious—vulgarity, they run upwards—ambition; they are serpentine—cunning; they are large—vanity; they are heavy—a common sort of fellow; the *o*'s are not not closed—carelessness; the capital letters are small—dissimulation; the dots are blots—brutality; and the flourish sums up all—it is the flourish of an intriguer. M. Ranc, the Radical right-hand of Gambetta, fares quite as badly. His way of writing his name in one vast flourish, as though to elude the researches of Dr. Poggi, is in itself the very extreme of low cunning. The handwriting of Henri Maret, another conspicuous member of the Left, is equally candid. It shows sadness, Utopia, sophism, want of energy, egotism, covetousness, and half-a-dozen things as bad. He is sure to be elected, we are told; but with this diagnosis the *Figaro* avenges a Conservative defeat in advance. Clovis Hugues (whose best title to fame is perhaps that he is the husband of his wife, though he is something of a poet on his own account) is let off more lightly—partly, no doubt, in tribute to his perfect insignificance in the Chamber. His large characters indicate ardour and imagination, but their inequality shows "nervosity," agitation, sophism, and a passion for fads. Many who had not seen the handwriting of M. Hugues might have suspected the nervosity from the circumstance that hardly a Session passes in which this extremely irritable gentleman does not box some fellow-deputy's ears.

M. Brisson, who has been credited with an ambition for the Presidency, shows unfortunately those very defects which have long since lost M. Grévy the favour of the *Figaro* and the whole Faubourg St. Germain. France could hardly elevate to the Chief Magistrature a gentleman whose want of "margins" in epistolary coy reveals parsimony and the absence of taste. Nor in other respects has M. Brisson those qualities which one would expect to find in the chief representative of a great nation. He often tries to be small when he should use a capital, and thus stands self-convicted of a total want of enthusiasm. There is no doubt benevolence in his *n*'s, but his final *e*'s prove that at best it is only an acquired virtue. M. de Freycinet is scarcely more worthy of his exalted position. He, indeed, uses capitals where he ought to use them, but they are so small that it is impossible to acquit him of dissimulation. His *o*'s and his *a*'s are but too well closed. His pains in dotting his *i*'s show an undue attention to trifles, while the small spaces between his words betray that vice of domestic economy which is considered peculiarly unsuitable to any one aspiring to the leadership of France. This last observation is of course a deduction of the experimental part of the science. M. de Freycinet seems to have hoped to conceal his parsimony behind a certain liberality of margin; but, as we see, it was easily discovered in another way. M. Ferry's case is a very peculiar one. His handwriting has distinctly improved since his fall. The present expansiveness of his vowels indicates a mind at ease. When he was nervous about Tonquin they used to be all huddled together in a very piteous way. M. Clémenceau's hand is on the whole a good one, but it is not free from that trail of the serpent of guile which blemishes the written page of the entire Left. This is found even in the style of M. Boche fort, whose way of running his words one into the other shows a shifty nature. The vowels are sometimes open and sometimes closed—unstable as water; and the writer makes his capital M's by simply enlarging the little ones, which is a fatal mark of acquisitiveness and aristocratic pride. The only relief to all this is in the contributions from the Right. M. de Broglie's way of crossing his *t*'s shows the constancy of his mind, and his well-closed vowels are discretion itself. The big capitals of M. Paul de Cassagnac mean defiance. There is pride in his *m*'s and the whole signature might be a little repellent in its severe disdain of spirit in the very amiable curve of the flourish. M. Emile Ollivier, whose present candidature for the Chamber seems like a case of somnambulism or the walking of a ghost, has a handwriting that entirely warrants the generous support he has already received from the *Figaro*. He, too, runs his words one into the other, but this is no longer mere subtlety, as in Rochefort's case. It is logic and oratory; whilst other infallible signs show affability and other agreeable gifts.

These results are exactly what might have been expected from the wisdom, the honesty, and, above all, the seriousness of the great organ in question. The *Figaro* is thoroughly Conservative, and the science of graphology confirms the wisdom of its choice in candidates. They are convicted, out of their own hands, of the very imperfections or the very virtues which the *Figaro* has long since conjectured from their public acts.—*Daily News.*

RIOT IN MONTREAL.

THE excitement produced by the small-pox epidemic at Montreal has culminated in a serious riot. The immediate cause of the disturbance was the publishing of a law by the Board of Health making vaccination compulsory. The French population and the Canadians living at the east end of the city, being greatly excited by the edict, attacked the office of the Board of Health, and smashed many of the windows. The residence of Dr. Laberge, the Health Officer, was attacked and the windows broken with stones. An attack was afterwards made upon the Central Health Office at the City Hall, and many being vaccinated were hurt by stones thrown through the windows.

On the police arriving the mob were driven away to the Champs de Mars, when a hand-to-hand conflict ensued. Driven from one place the rioters gathered at another, and renewed the stone-throwing. Nearly all the windows at the police-stations were broken; the street lamps were smashed, and the windows of the Government buildings were stoned. Some excitement in the crowd mounted the pedestal of Queen Victoria, and demanded to know who should rule the town eliciting "The French" as an answer.

The rioters then resumed their stone-throwing, and attacked another doctor's house, as well as the shop of a chemist, where vaccine points are sold. The residence of Dr. Laparte was set on fire. A Frenchman, who occupies the position of Alderman in the city, encouraged the rioters by denouncing vaccination and causing the appropriation by the local authorities for vaccination purposes to be cut down from five thousand to two thousand dollars. He and others who acted with him represent the wards of the city where the disease is most prevalent.

For fully half-an-hour the rioters had their own way. The police showed themselves to be shamefully inefficient. They were armed only with clubs, and they were slow to take action against the disturbers or to protect the property of the citizens. The military were eventually ordered under arms, and the troops paraded the city. A number of rioters, estimated at from two to three thousand, nevertheless continued their menacing demonstration, and made wild threats of further vengeance.

At the east end of Montreal this morning the people seemed frenzied with excitement. English rule was denounced, and threats were uttered of a determination to burn down the city. Meantime, the epidemic rages without sign of abatement. It is believed that there are now four thousand cases of small-pox in Montreal, and in the week ending yesterday there were more than three hundred deaths from this disease in the city.

COTTON IN RUSSIA.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Russian paper supplies some details of the results of this year's fair at Nijni Novgorod. He begins by saying that, "although the town is fast emptying and the shops are rapidly closing, many articles—e.g., cotton from Persia—are only arriving now on account of the scarcity of water in the Volga. In consequence of his grave inconvenience the merchants of Tashkend, Bokhara, and Merv have stipulated for the free delivery at Moscow of the goods they have purchased, as they are forced to convey them by rail instead of by the old water route to Samara or Astrakhan. Twenty to twenty-five per cent. fewer articles in cotton and half-cotton have been brought this year, although the sale of Persians and cotonades has been generally very favourable, showing prices from 3 to 10 per cent. higher than in Moscow. Inferior qualities in particular have increased in price. This may be attributed to a decline in the production of fabrics in the Moscow circle last winter. The chief purchasers of cotton goods this year were the merchants of Siberia, the Caucasus, and Turkestan. The Persians, too much embarrassed over the sale of their own goods, have bought less this year than usual, and the want of money has effectually prevented our own home districts from appearing actively in the market. This remark applies specially to the inhabitants of the Volga Valley. The same results are stated to have been observed in the silk trade. The sales this year are between 20 and 30 per cent. less than they were in 1884. The quantity of spun cotton was also much less; but at least all that which was sent to the fair has been disposed of at prices exceeding those of St. Petersburg by 5 per cent. The production of cloth has also declined. Very much less was brought to Nijni fair, and, moreover, fine cloth no longer finds purchasers. Medium and inferior qualities are bought despite the competition of cotton tissues. Cotton was brought to Nijni in large quantities; from Bokhara and Tashkend—8,000 bales, containing seven or eight pounds each. It sold at from 7½ to 8 roubles a pound; 9,000 bales came from Khiva and 15,000 from Persia, so that Central Asia furnished the fair with 340,000 pounds of this article. The lambskins imported from Persia are becoming every year more and more inferior, the flocks being so badly taken care of that the breed is rapidly deteriorating."

THE SILVER COINAGE IN AMERICA.

THE American Bankers' Association has held its annual meeting at Chicago, at which a resolution was adopted declaring the coinage of silver dollars under the compulsory law of 1878 detrimental to the best interests of the people and dangerous to the welfare of the Government, and urging that the law should be immediately suspended, and remain inoperative until an international agreement of the leading commercial nations shall give substantial assurance as to the future relations of gold and silver as money. The association also authorised its executive council to seek an amendment of the extradition laws, so that Canada should not be a refuge for defaulters.

Representative Warner is in New York explaining to the financiers his proposed Compromise Silver Bill, and obtaining their opinions on it. His measure provides that, in addition to the present silver certificates based on the deposit of Bland silver dollars, other silver certificates shall be issued on the deposit of silver bullion at the market value of bullion, the value being determined by taking either the monthly average or the daily London or New York price. These certificates are to be a legal tender in all payments to the Government or between banks, and also in all payments by the Government, excepting where payment in coin is expressly stipulated for; they will be redeemed in greenbacks, or, at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury, in silver bullion at its market value at the time of redemption. Silver coins struck at the European mints and ingots or bars made by melting them are excluded from the provisions of the Bill, it being designed to cover only American silver. When the Bill becomes law the coinage of the Bland dollars under the Act of 1878 will be stopped, except where, at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury they are necessary to supply the demand. Mr. Warner's Bill stops the further issue of 5 dol. National Bank notes, and also of 1 dol. and 2 dol. greenbacks. It provides in lieu of t em silver certificates of 1 dol., 2 dols., and 5 dols., the present smallest denomination being that of 10 dols. It also stops the issue hereafter of treasury certificates based on greenbacks, thus forcing the banks to use these silver certificates in their clearing-house operations. This Bill causes much discussion. Mr. Warner hoped to obtain the support of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury for it, but nothing has yet transpired indicating that they have changed their opinions from attitude of "square" opposition to all unnecessary coining of silver, heretofore char cterising their views on the subject. The banks are scarcely yet ready to substitute silver certificates for greenback certificates in their clearing-house operations. They are therefore expected to oppose this provision. Prominent American financiers who have steadily opposed the continuing of the unnecessary coinage of the Bland dollars, and who desire to see the Bland Act repealed, see nothing in this measure leading them accept it as a compromise. They regard it as objectionable, since it will enable speculators to rig the American silver market and will give the Secretary of the Treasury too much power. They hold the simplest solution of the problem to be a repeal of the Bland Act.

ANGLOPHOBIA IN PARIS.

A CORRESPONDENT who has just returned from Paris writes to society: "Let me caution any of your readers who might possibly be contemplating doing so, not to visit Paris just now. Probably since Waterloo there has not been such an open and undisguised hostility shown towards English people as at the present moment. You have of course seen lately several cases reported of ladies being mobbed and insulted in the streets, and I daresay you have imagined these incidents to have been exaggerated; but I can assure you that this is not the case, and I myself lately have been an eye-witness of several such occurrences. The police, although they do not openly encourage the mob, are by no means inclined to render us assistance whatever, and one has practically no redress, unless one is prepared to go through all the tedious and vexatious ordeals peculiar to the French police-courts. I hope that, if you find space for this letter, it will be noticed by some influential Englishman, who may be in a position to make a vigorous appeal on our behalf, for at present the state of things is a disgrace. After all said and done, who are the people who keep Paris during all the months of the year when it is a social crime for an Parisian to be seen on the Boulevards? Who, I ask, fill all the restaurants, crowd into the suffocatingly hot theatres, and who are the principal support of the capital during the dead season? Why, Englishmen and Americans. And our reward for this is that we are hooted, and pelted at, and robbed, and insulted in the streets in broad daylight, and that for no reason whatsoever. If I had my way, I would prevent every single soul from going near the place for a year at least, and then we should soon see the difference in our treatment. I am not speaking of the Parisian upper classes; they are as hospitable and charming as ever; but the *entrée* to all the best houses and the best clubs in the world will not compensate one, if one has to run the gauntlet of wanton insult and annoyance on one's way to them."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Leave and Appointments.—Mr C E Crawley, having returned from furlough, resumed charge of the duties of Assistant Accountant-General,

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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
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DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS,
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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL.
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to detain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken daily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.S.C.
Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

Dr. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

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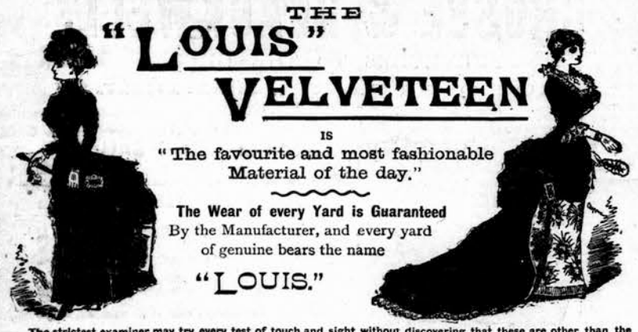

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Per Dozen Bottles. Rs. a.			Per Dozen Pints. Rs. a.
9 0	Petit Medoc.	...Good useful household Wine	5 0
9 8	Medoc Superior.	...Soft and Excellent value	5 8
10 0	St. Julien	Light Breakfast Wines (recommended).	6 0
12 0	St. Estephe		7 0
12 8	St. Emmillion		7 8
13 0	Chateau de France	Favorite	7 8
15 0	Margaut	Breakfast Wines.	8 8
16 0	Haut Canon	(strongly recommended).	9 0
17 0	Mouton Rothschild.	...Soft and Fully matured	9 8
20 0	Chateau Leoville	Magnificent Bouquet.	11 0
23 0	Chateau Lafitte	(strongly recommended) Rich after Dinner Wines...	12 8
26 0	Chateau La Rose	Light and soft with	14 0
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	SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.	
45 8	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality...	48 0
34 0	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	35 8
45 8	Moselle, Nonpareil, finest, extra quality	48 0
34 0	Moselle, Muscatel, very choice	35 8
	Pints, Rs. 3 per two doz. extra.	
1 doz. qts.	STILL GERMAN WINES.	1 doz. qts. 2 doz. pts.
31 0	33 0 Rudesheimer, mellow	32 8 33 8
25 4	27 4 Hochheimer, fine flavoured	26 8 28 8
20 4	22 0 Laubenheimer	21 0 23 0
31 8	... Steinwein in Bocksbeutels	33 0 ...

CASH. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.			CREDIT. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.
	SHERRY.		
40 12	Amontillado, A 1, the best, very choice..	gold capsule	42 8
38 12	Amontillado, choice and superior	black ,,	40 8
30 4	Old Solera, medium dry	black ,,	31 8
29 12	Amoroso, full-flavoured grand Sherry	black ,,	31 0
28 12	Montilla, extra pale and very dry	black ,,	30 0
26 12	Vino Puro, very pale, dry	blue ,,	28 0
25 0	Oloroso, golden, rich flavour	green ,,	26 0
24 0	Manzanilla, light and very dry	red ,,	25 0
22 0	Pale, medium dry, very popular	yellow ,,	23 0
21 0	Vino de Pasto, pale and dry	pink ,,	22 0
17 12	A good Dinner Wine...	white ,,	18 8
	MARSALA.		
18 4	Marsala, virgin pale, finest	yellow capsule	19 0
	MADEIRA.		
40 0	Madeira, E. I., very superior, 2 voyages	black capsule	42 0
34 0	Madeira, excellent wine	red ,,	35 8
25 0	Madeira, fine young wine	blue ,,	26 0
	HUNGARIAN WINE.		
22 0	Carlowitz, superior selected, ...	blue capsule	23 0
20 4	Carlowitz, very choice	red ,,	21 0
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26 0	Napier Johnstone's Highland Whisky, Square Bottles		28 0
38 8	Whisky, Scotch, "the Carlton," 11 years old		39 8
34 4	Whisky, Scotch, fine Highland, 5 years old		35 8
19 0	Whisky, Scotch, Crown Brand		20 0
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19 0	Whisky, Irish, Crown Brand		20 0
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25 0	Our Monogram Label, Cognac, very good		26 0
28 0	Blue Capsule, "a capital peg Brandy" *		29 0
30 8	White Capsule, "delicate flavour" **		31 8
33 12	Yellow Capsule, "fine old soft, pale" ***		35 0
39 0	Black Capsule, "old pale, superior" ****		40 8
47 8	Black Capsule, "extra superior," rare, 20 years old		50 0
15 0	Lefavre Cognac	bison brand	15 8
20 0	Jean Sibadey's Brandy	gold capsule	20 8
	SPIRITS.		
23 4	Rum, finest old Jamaica	white capsule	24 0
21 0	Rum, fine "Pineapple"	,, ...	21 8
23 4	Gin, London Old Tom, first quality	,, ...	24 0
23 4	Dry Gin	,, ...	24 0
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18 8	Schnapps, Henke's Aromatic	,, ...	19 0

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INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR OCTOBER, 1885.

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

AND THE

ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.

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☞ The GUIDE for October has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

CONTENTS:

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to places by Steamer and Dak.

ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD—
Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *via* the PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA and abroad.
Table of distances on the Bolan Road.
Tonga Dâks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
Coast Routes to and near Bombay to Goa.
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
Departure of Overland Mails.
Departure of Inland Mails.
Money Orders.
Inland Postage Rates.
Foreign do. do.
Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES—
Rates for Foreign Telegrams.
Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
Ceylon Local Telegraphic Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
Bombay and Ahmedabad to Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Indore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Cooria, Tanna, and Cullian.
Local Trains between Cullian, Tanna, Cooria, and Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednuggar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Beypore.
Southern Mahratta Railways.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Mougbyr, and Luckieserai.
Luckieserai, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Alligur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway.
Seunaria Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Bengal Central Railway.
Bengal and North-Western Railway.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj, Parbutipur, Rungpore, Silliguri, and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Silliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa*.
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.

ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
Nulhati State Railway.

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Anchor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rate of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Campagnie Nationale De Navigation.—
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa*.
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa*.
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Navigation Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattack (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Bevliguni and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.

ROUTES BY STEAMERS.

ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmednuggur (Deccan).
Do. from Poona to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Aurungabad to Ahmednuggur.
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Gogha.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattywar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair, Degaloor, and Jogispett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam *via* Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.

ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Punjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.

ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
From Saharanpore to Dehra, Mussoori, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah.

ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Ambalia to Kalka, Dugshai, Kasauli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahou (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.

PASSENGER SERVICE, SIMLA AND UMBALLA.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
SCALE OF PALANQUIN FARES.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy, Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

AGENTS:

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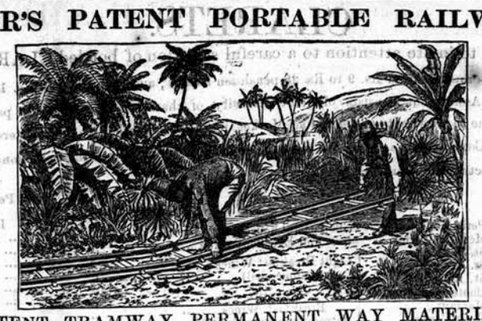

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